INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, variable. 12-13 (72-56). Saturday, cooler, rain. Friday, showers. Temp. 13-15° (66-59). Rough. ROME: Friday, sunny. Temp. 31). NEW YORK: Friday, fair. Temp. 30).
IONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 12 S.
Belgium ..... 20 B.Fr.
Denmark .. 3.50 D.Kr.
Eire ..... 16 P
Finland ... 3.50 F.M
France ..... 2.50 F
Germany ... 1.50 D.M
Great Britain ... 15 P.
Greece ..... 18 Drs.
India ..... Rs 7
Iran ..... 50 Rials
Italy ..... 400 Lire
Israel ..... I.£ 5.00
Kenya ..... Shs 7
Lebanon ..... £ 2.00
Luxembourg .. 20 L.Fr
Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr
Netherlands 1.50 Flor.
Nigeria ..... 60 K
Norway ..... 3 N.Kr
Portugal ..... 15 Esc.
Spain ..... 40 Ptas
Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
Switzerland . 1.70 s Fr.
Turkey ..... T.£ 8
U.S Military (Eur.) 30.35
Yugoslavia .... 15 D

9,414 — PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1977 — Established 1887

...t Top Pollsters ...ay Lance Issue ...s Hurting Carter

By David S. Broder

...NGTON, Sept. 1 (WP). ...ajor political pollsters ...at the continuing con... ...wer budget director Bert ...reatens serious damage ...ient Carter's standing ...public.

...now, it's just a little ...the armor," said John ...an executive of Cam... ...rvey Research, the com... ...; did Mr. Carter's cam... ...ding and that now works ... Democratic National ...e. "But if it keeps on ...ning, it's just a constant ...egative."

...rman's view that the ...air jeopardizes Mr. Car... ...-month-old honeymoon ...voters was endorsed, in ...nterviews yesterday, by ...e pollster Peter Hart; ...d Wirthlin, who polled ...l Reagan last year, and ... Tester, pollster for the ...ard Nixon and 1976 ...rd campaigns.

...s busy day of White ...ials that Mr. Lance ...orced to resign, Vice... Mondale rejected the ... that the Lance case ...hring the President's ...position on other is...

Fairness to Lance

...see that at all," Mr. ...said in an interview. ...ss to Lance, I think ...s to be dealt with on ..., as anyone in his ...would want to be."

...idale's comments came ...ite House reported the ... mail running 2-to-1 ...Mr. Lance and press ... Jody Powell rejected ...s by two columnists ...to the administration ...ance resignation would ...e.

...fer has twice strongly defended Mr. Lance's controversial banking practices in the years before he became budget director. Both Mr. Powell and Mr. Mondale in their comments yesterday tried to deflate speculation that the President was worried about the political cost of the continuing debate.

New York Times columnist James Reston said yesterday (IHT, Sept. 1) that "there has been a definite shift in the White House attitude" and Mr. Lance's fellow Georgians now concede he "will probably have to go."

"That is not our feeling so far as I am able to speak for the senior staff," Mr. Powell said. Mr. Powell also said he hoped Mr. Lance would ignore advice from Atlanta Constitution columnist Bill Shipp that he consider resigning to "save himself" from continuing criticism.

Mr. Shipp had been defending Mr. Lance in his column against what he described as a near-vendetta by elements of the Washington press and bureaucracy.

Mr. Lance, long a personal and political intimate of the President, has been under investigation for his personal loans and for his management practices in two Georgia banks he headed. The controller of the currency cleared Mr. Lance two weeks ago of any criminal charges but decided to continue his own investigation of other aspects of the case. Senate hearings into Mr. Lance's affairs are scheduled for next week.

Mondale Questioned

Mr. Mondale was asked, during a discussion of foreign policy issues in Congress, whether the Lance controversy was damaging the administration's ability to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International.

Panamanian Leopoldo Aragon set fire to himself outside U.S. Embassy in Stockholm.

To Protest Canal Treaties

Panamanian Sets Himself on Fire

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 1 (UPI). —A Panamanian protesting the pending Panama Canal treaties between the United States and Panama set fire to himself outside the U.S. Embassy today.

He was identified as Leopoldo Aragon, 50, a Panamanian who has lived for several years in Stockholm and is the only member of what he called the Panamanian Liberation Command.

Mr. Aragon is critical of the U.S. presence in Panama and the government of Gen. Omar Torrijos Hererra.

He was rushed to the Karolinska Hospital with burns covering 90 per cent of his body and was receiving treatment in a special ward.

U.S. Marine guards and Swedish Embassy guards rushed to smother with jackets the fire on Mr. Aragon. A document was found nearby, written in Spanish, denouncing the pending Panama Canal treaties.

The guards from the Swedish company assigned to protect embassies saw Mr. Aragon walking in front of the embassy, holding a white plastic bag.

Fluid Is Poured

They told police, "The man lifted a white bag over his head and poured some fluid over his body. Then he went up in flames."

Jan Sandkvist, a television reporter who knows Mr. Aragon, said the Panamanian had written him a letter some days ago explaining "why I am killing myself." He said in the letter and in a conversation with Mr. Sandkvist 15 minutes before the incident that he would kill himself to protest the treaties, which are scheduled to be signed next Wednesday.



UPI.

Leopoldo Aragon

"He was calm and determined," Mr. Sandkvist said. "He wanted us to film the incident to get publicity for his cause." It was not filmed.

A Marine guard at the embassy reception saw Mr. Aragon on fire on the embassy's closed-circuit television. He pushed a button,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

For Black Rhodesian Rule in '78

U.S., U.K. Call on Smith To Surrender Peacefully

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 1 (WP).—The United States and Britain today called upon Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to surrender power peacefully and make way for the establishment of a black majority government elected on the basis of one-man, one-vote by the e... of next year.

Presenting him with a seven-point plan designed to settle the 13-year-old Rhodesia dispute, the two Western nations asked Mr. Smith to hand back the reins of government to Britain, the former colonial ruler here, and to allow it to arrange with the help of a United Nations peace-keeping force for a quick, orderly, peaceful transition to black rule within six months of his departure. Mr. Smith declared unilateral independence from Britain in 1965.

To the surprise of everyone here, the Rhodesian leader did not immediately reject the proposals, elements of which had leaked earlier (IHT, Aug. 25). Whether he would accept such a surrender of power to the British, he said, "would depend on the circumstances surrounding it."

"If everything else was according to my plan and this was just a sort of temporary phase to arrive at the ultimate objective, maybe I would have a look at it," he said, adding that it was an "involved and complicated document" that would take several days of very careful study before he could give a "considered opinion."

Talks With Envoy

Mr. Smith made his comments after 3 1/2 hours of talks with British Foreign Secretary David Owen and the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, at the Rhodesian Prime Minister's official residence and less than 12 hours after winning a landslide victory in a parliamentary election that saw the crushing defeat of both his leftist and rightist white opponents.

Later, Mr. Owen told a press conference held at the former British high commissioner's residence here that he believed Mr. Smith still had not accepted the basic U.S.-British approach to a settlement. He said there were still innumerable stumbling blocks and "formidable difficulties" in the path of a negotiated settlement and that he was not "full of optimism, to put it mildly."

Ambassador Young said a peaceful solution was probably out of the question since there was already a kind of "borderline chaos situation" in Rhodesia. But he expressed the hope that all the parties involved in the conflict would see the wisdom of talking to each other rather than seeing the chaos deepen and foreign powers become involved.

The election sweep gave Mr. Smith's Rhodesian Front all 50 white seats in Rhodesia's 66-member Legislative Assembly (parliament), sufficient to insure a two-thirds majority needed for constitutional changes that Mr. Smith wants to introduce if he can reach an internal settlement with black nationalists in Rhodesia.

On its way to election victory, the Rhodesian Front crushed a rebellion by 12 of its members who quit in protest against legislation ending much racial discrimination.

The rebels formed the Rhodesian Action party and campaigned on a platform of continued white supremacy and ruthless prosecution of the war.

The only non-Rhodesian Front members of the assembly now are 16 blacks, eight of them popularly elected and eight chosen by tribal electoral colleges. About 92,000 of Rhodesia's 270,000 whites were eligible to vote.

Constitutional Guarantees

The U.S. British proposals set out in considerable detail the basis for an internationally acceptable constitutional settlement. They include the outlines for a new, combined U.S.-British style constitution providing for an elected president and a 120-member national assembly. It would include guarantees against discrimination for blacks and against expropriation of property for whites in a bill of rights that would be enforced by an independent judiciary.

Once the settlement terms are accepted by both black and white Rhodesian leaders, a cease-fire would come into effect immediately, ending the increasingly

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Black Rhodesia Unit Rejects Bid

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 1 (UPI).—A wing of the militant black nationalist Patriotic Front today rejected the U.S.-British proposals for a peaceful solution to Rhodesian fighting and vowed to continue fighting until Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith surrendered.

Joseph Msika, secretary-general of the Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) African People's Union, a wing of the Patriotic Front, denounced the proposals as designed to protect "the racist minority settlers during the transition and after independence. We demand the surrender of power by the Rhodesian regime to the people of Zimbabwe. We will intensify the war until victory is achieved."

He said that the Patriotic Front objected to the use of a United Nations peace-keeping force and to retaining units of the present Rhodesian Army.

In Washington, Havana Ceremonies

...Cuba Reopen Contact After 17-Year Rift

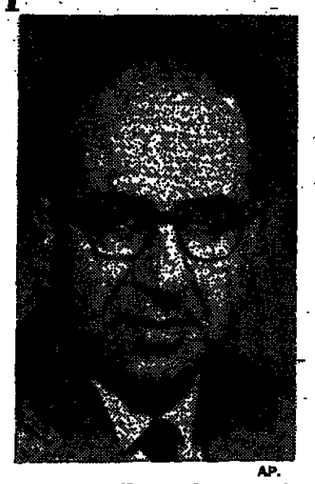
...s Wire Dispatches

...'GTON, Sept. 1.—The ...tes and Cuba reestab... ...ct diplomatic commu... ...day for the first time ...17 years.

...countries opened "in... ...ions" in Havana and ... to conduct business, ...hey have not estab... ...diplomatic relations. ...onies at the Czecho... ...assy, which has taken ...an interests in Wash... ...er Secretary of State ...b said: "This is not ...t the beginning. The ...on't always be an ...

...ily Atmosphere

...sphere at the ceremo... ...hington, which was ... Havana where the ...l opened under a ... was cheerful and ...



AP.

Philip Habib

...unchez, chief of the ...mission in Washing... ...main problem from ...ide was the continu... ...economic and trade ...at currently exists ...a."

...e elimination of the ...uld be a necessary ...reestablishing and ...official relations of ...ween Cuba and the ...s.

Myles Lane, formerly ...S. diplomat in Peru, ...iddle-level rank as ...mission" probably ...g him into direct ...e near future with ...iel Castro or other ...

...ge of diplomats fol... lows a series of limited but important moves—a partial easing of the U.S. trade embargo, suspension of U.S. reconnaissance flights, a new influx of North American tourists into Cuba, a fishing agreement between the two countries and Mr. Castro's decision to let about 80 Americans take their Cuban relatives with them to the United States.

Only hours earlier, Cuban workmen were completing a hasty facelifting of the 24-year-old U.S. Embassy.

Facing the sea, the seven-story building has suffered from salt corrosion and general neglect. More than 300 Americans once worked there but its only occupants in recent years have been the handful of Swiss diplomats who ran the one-room U.S. affairs office.

The assistant secretary of state for Latin America, Terence Todman, a guest at the reception in Washington, listed three main items the United States wants cleared up before there can be full diplomatic relations with the government of Cuba.

3 Main Items

He listed them in order of importance:

- Human rights in Cuba, particularly the future of the 20 Americans who are held prisoner in Cuban jails.
- The presence of Cuban troops in Africa, particularly in Angola where the Cubans are believed to still have some 13,000 personnel.
- U.S. claims for property seized by the Castro government when diplomatic relations were broken early in 1961. Mr. Todman estimated those claims to be worth $1.8 billion.

The Cubans will continue to work out of the Czechoslovak Embassy until the Cuban chancery is remodeled.

Mr. Todman said the only difference between the new interests sections and full embassies will be the absence of the national flags.

As Friuli Scandal Grows

Quake Relief Minister Quits His Post in Italy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The commissioner for earthquake relief in the Friuli region resigned today from the Cabinet of Premier Giulio Andreotti in a widening corruption scandal.

The former commissioner, Giuseppe Zamberletti, had been under secretary in the Interior Ministry—which controls the police—since 1974. Dispatched to Friuli after the disaster that struck the northeast May 6, last year, he built up a reputation for cutting through red tape and getting things done.

This image was clouded last week when his chief aide, Giuseppe Balbo, was arrested in his office in the Interior Ministry. He is charged with extortion and corruption in the Friuli reconstruction program.

Huge Funds

The commissioner's resignation today occurred amid reports from judicial sources and in newspapers that the mismanagement of the huge funds made available after the earthquake had been much more grave and widespread than it seemed only last week.

Among other things, the judiciary is said to be investigating allegations that buildings spared by the catastrophe were reported as destroyed in conspiracies to siphon off reconstruction funds.

The earthquake caused the death of more than 1,000 persons and made about 100,000 people homeless. The alleged corruptions mainly related to the purchase of prefabricated houses and, it seems now, also mobile homes.

The court investigators have requested the Finance Guard, a police force specializing in fiscal offenses, to re-examine all accounts and other records related to the earthquake relief in Friuli.

The charges against Mr. Balbo, the commissioner's right-hand man in the project, are based on evidence that he had obtained kickbacks from a manufacturer of prefab houses.

Judicial sources said an executive of a firm in Savona, Precasa Corp., had told an investigating magistrate the kickback money had been channeled to the local branch of the Christian Democratic party in Varese.

Varese, a northern Italian city which is far from Friuli and which was not damaged in last year's earthquake, belongs to the electoral district of Mr. Zamberletti, who is a native of Varese.

Mr. Zamberletti, a 43-year-old accountant, has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies for nine years. He is a Christian Democrat.

The former commissioner stated publicly after the arrest of his aide, Mr. Balbo, that he had not been aware of any illegal practices in the management of relief funds. "Whoever is guilty must pay," he remarked.

Today, Mr. Zamberletti, in a letter announcing his resignation to the Premier, expressed "deep bitterness because of the shadow that the denunciation of individual and marginal episodes of malpractices has cast on the work that has been generously carried out during a year" b all those participating in the Friuli rehabilitation effort.



AP.

Giuseppe Zamberletti

On Dissidents in Mental Hospitals

Psychiatric Session Votes Rebuke to Russia

HONOLULU, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The World Psychiatric Congress last night approved a sharply worded rebuke to the Soviet Union for "the systematic abuse of psychiatry for political purposes."

In the 45-minute debate preceding the 90-to-88 vote, charges were leveled that the Soviet Union used mental hospitals for internment of political dissenters.

The measure, a resolution submitted by delegates from the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatry, called upon the congress "to take note of the abuse of psychiatry and that it condemn those practices in which they occur... and that the WPA implement this resolution in the first instance in reference to the extensive evidence of the systematic abuse of psychiatry for political purposes in the U.S.S.R."

Earlier, Soviet psychiatric official Georgi Morozov acknowledged that some persons in Soviet mental hospitals were originally brought to court for "activities against the state."

But the admission was only a crack in a wall of persistent Soviet denials of the allegations since the congress opened last Sunday.

Nine of the top Soviet officials responsible for the mental health care of the Soviet Union's 250 million citizens repeated the denial at a news conference as the World Psychiatric Association prepared to vote on resolutions that would condemn the alleged Soviet abuses of psychiatry.

"In no single case in the history of the U.S.S.R.... was a healthy person put in a mental

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

PLO, Weakened by Civil Strife in Lebanon, Is Facing Lean Period

By James M. Markham

DAMASCUS, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Weakened and diminished by the civil war in Lebanon, the Palestine Liberation Organization is passing through a period of sharp testing, troubled in its ranks by a heavy dependence on Syria.

In Lebanon, where Palestinian commandos had great freedom of action until the civil war erupted in the spring of 1975, a Syrian-dominated peace-keeping force crimps their movement and a heavily censored Beirut press deprives the organization of its former sounding board in the Arab world.

In the hills of southern Lebanon, guerrillas from a variety of Palestinian fighting groups and regular troops from the battered PLO are pinned down in a militarily pointless—and potentially explosive — confrontation with Israeli-backed Christian irregulars.

Paradoxically, the advent of the hard-line Likud government in Israel was the one good bit of news for PLO militants, who feel that Prime Minister Menahem Begin will demonstrate to Arab regimes that a U.S.-sponsored Middle East settlement is not a possibility.

'A Little Patience'

"The noes are coming from Israel," commented Abafik al-Hout, a high-ranking PLO official, in his Beirut office. "With a little patience, the blame this time will be on Israel, not the PLO. We should be happy that Israel is more and more emphasizing its racist, imperialist posture."

"There is great depression in American-Arab circles," said another PLO official in Beirut, using the newly coined sarcastic term now applied to Arab leaders such as President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who have gambled on a U.S. settlement. "In a sense, it's great. It puts the cards on the table. It makes us look less foolish."

Trouble in Ranks and Dependence On Syrians Are Among Difficulties

The arrival of the Begin government appears to have hastened the beginnings of another papered-over rapprochement between the mainline Palestinian leadership, centered on Yassir Arafat's el-Fatah, and far-left groups that look to Iraq and Libya for backing and reject outright the idea of a negotiated settlement with Israel.

The so-called "rejection front" groups, such as George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, took extremely heavy losses in the 19-month civil war, and their position in Lebanon has become uncomfortable since Syrian troops clamped peace on most of the nation last November. There have been episodic clashes between the rejectionists and Syrian troops in camps near Beirut, and several thousand Palestinians of fighting age are said to have emigrated to Baghdad and Tripoli, Libya.

The beginnings of a reconciliation with the rejectionists have further strengthened the leadership of Mr. Arafat, who so intimidates even his closest collaborators that they are afraid to smoke or drink anything but soft drinks in his presence, since he touches neither tobacco nor alcohol.

Mr. Arafat's leadership came under sharp attack from Syria in the spring of last year when he threw the weight of el-Fatah behind a shaky alliance of Moslem and leftist fighting groups in Lebanon, defying the counsel of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad. Outraged, the Syrian leader tilted the military balance in favor of the Christian rightist forces, fearing that a Palestinian victory in Lebanon might result in an Iraqi-supported regime hostile to Damascus—and precipitate an unwanted war with Israel.

The temporary Syrian-Christian alliance dealt the Palestinians their worst drubbings, including the capture of the Tal Zaatar refugee camp in eastern Beirut a year ago. "There is a great deal of malaise in the camps today," a Palestinian publicist said. "People are asking, 'If we couldn't save Tal Zaatar, how can we save Palestine?'"

The sometimes fierce clashes between Syrian regular troops and the Palestinians produced bitterness and a depth of distrust that has not been erased, even though both sides have mended their quarrel to confront the menacing situation in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Assad has closed Palestinian training camps in Syria, and controls almost all ammunition shipments to Lebanon, aside from occasional Libyan arms smuggled by sea into the Palestinian-controlled port of Tyre. But, for the record, Palestinians try to paint a picture of wholehearted reconciliation with the Syrians.

"We have the morality of the tribe—we were fighting within the family," said Abdel Mohsen Abu Meizer, a top PLO official who came up in the ranks of the Syrian Ba'ath party with Mr. Assad. "And you must understand that Syria without the Palestinians is not Syria."

A more sober analysis was offered by Khaled al-Fahoum, speaker of the National Council, or Palestinian parliament-in-exile. "The results of the war were not very good. Our relations with Syria were weakened and Syria, historically, is the main ally of the Palestinians. Now the relations are good, but of course there is some bitterness on both sides. In Lebanon, we don't have much freedom—not financially, not militarily, not in information. And, in addition, we have suffered many losses."

Privately, many Palestinians ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



UPI.

...aters Dies

...s, 80, the singer-... ad. Story Page 5.

Vance to Get Proposals in N.Y.

Dayan to Take Treaty Drafts To U.S.; PLO Talks Rejected

JERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today he will present draft *peace treaties with Egypt, Syria* and Jordan to U.S. leaders.

Parliament later voted overwhelmingly against holding talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Dayan told the Knesset (parliament) he will present the draft treaties to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance when they meet in New York City later this month.

The parliament later voted against holding peace talks with the PLO. The balloting crossed party lines.

"The organization called PLO seeks, as it declares in its charter, the destruction and annihilation of the state of Israel," the Knesset resolution said.

'No Partner'

"The murder of women and children and acts of terror against civilians is part of the ideology of this organization and it carries it out in practice," the resolution said. "This organization is Israel in any negotiations for peace in the Middle East."

The opposition Labor party and members of Prime Minister Menahem Begin's Likud-led coalition government joined in backing the resolution. The vote was 93 to 4 with 6 abstentions.

The vote was taken after an almost seven-hour mid-recess debate, called by the government to reassert Israel's opposition to the inclusion of the PLO in Middle East talks.

The government's move was sparked by reports that the United States now is ready to enter talks with the PLO, provided the Palestinian organization accepts a modified version of UN Resolution 242.

Begin Statement

"We are not prepared to thrust a knife in the heart of the nation," Mr. Begin said, summing up the debate.

Mr. Begin said he failed to understand "how peopl- can ask Israel to talk with the PLO."

He said that the French, the British and the Americans conducted negotiations with insurgent groups, but the difference was that "the FLN did not ask for Paris, the Irish Republican Army did not ask for London and the Viet Cong did not want Washington nor say that the United States is null and void."

Earlier, Mr. Dayan told the house that "chances for peace are better now than in the past."

He said this was the outcome of increased U.S. influence in the Arab countries and the reported willingness of Arab leaders to end the state of war with Israel.

Opposition lader Shimon Peres said that Mr. Dayan and Mr. Begin were offering "concessions with a wink of the eye."

Mr. Dayan said the draft proposals will be accompanied by a document spelling out Israel's position on all the issues involved in reaching a peace settlement.

West Bank Plan

The Ma'ariv newspaper meanwhile, printed details of a plan by Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon to establish a network of urban centers and farm villages on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

The plan, which surfaced two months ago, calls for moving Jewish settlers into areas of heavy concentrations of Arab population and building a network of roads linking the territory to the major cities of prewar Israel.

Italy Pledges To Back Spain In Bid for EEC

ROME, Sept. 1 (AP).—Premier Giulio Andreotti today pledged Italy's support for Spain's entry into the European Economic Community but indicated there were still economic difficulties to overcome.

The Italian leader held talks with Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez, assuring him that political obstacles to Spain's entry had been removed.

"In the past, political reasons impeded your full entry into the European Community," Mr. Andreotti said, referring to the dictatorship under the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Mr. Andreotti added, "We are with you to help you overcome the economic and other reasons interfering with your full entry into the EEC."

In Paris yesterday, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told Mr. Suarez that France would allow Spanish entry into the EEC only if it did not "sacrifice" French agriculture.

When the EEC's Council of Ministers meets in Brussels on Sept. 19-20, Mr. Andreotti said, Italy will recommend that procedures for Spain's entry should begin.

11 W. Bank Terrorists Captured, Israel Says

TEL AVIV, Sept 1 (Reuters).—Israeli security forces have caught 11 members of two Arab guerrilla networks operating in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, the Israeli Army spokesman said tonight.

The guerrillas had hand grenades and materials for making explosives, the spokesman said. They were suspected of a number of attacks in 1975 and last year, the announcement said.

SALT Session Held

GENEVA, Sept. 1 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet delegations at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) met for 45 minutes today in their 206th session since the current negotiations began in 1972.



United Press International.

A STARTING SALUTE—Moscow schoolchildren, carrying flowers for their teachers, salute during anthem as school opened yesterday for 86 million Soviet students.

PLO Facing Lean Period After Strife

(Continued from Page 1)

knowledge that unless the Arab world's two main military powers, Syria and Egypt, seriously begin to cooperate in the "confrontation" with Israel, it will be difficult to advance their own cause, either through military or diplomatic means. And President Sadat, whose regime is heavily underwritten by the cautious Saudis, continues to put pressure on the PLO to accept a U.S.-crafted Middle East settlement.

Eager for Talks

Mr. Arafat and other centrist Palestinian leaders are clearly eager to enter conversations with the Carter administration—which they feel would amount to U.S. recognition of the PLO—but they are fearful of ending up empty-handed and therefore discredited among their own militants.

It was for this reason that the PLO, at a meeting of its central council in Damascus last month, rejected an offer by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to open a "dialogue" if the organization accepted United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which affirms Israel's right to exist and serves as the legal foundation of the stalled Geneva conference. The Palestinians argue that the resolution's allusion to "a just settlement of the refugee problem" is an insufficient recognition of their "national rights."

There seems little doubt that Mr. Arafat and the Fatah leadership would be content with the mini-state on the West Bank of the Jordan River envisaged by some U.S. policy-makers, and limned by President Carter in his call for a "Palestinian homeland." But they suspect that Mr. Carter is unwilling or unable, to deliver, given the Begin government's categorical refusal to have any dealings with the PLO.

Stalin's Name Out, So Russians Can Now Sing National Anthem

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP).—Soviet citizens, who have had to hum their national anthem for 20 years because the words contained heroic references to Josef Stalin, can sing it again because the disgraced dictator's name has been excised from the new lyrics.

The new "Hymn of the Soviet Union" also replaces the original's glorification of military prowess and emphasizes the Communist party as the leader and inspiration of the people.

Russians heard the rehabilitated lyrics—the music is unchanged—for the first time last night in a rendition by the chorus and orchestra of the Bolshoi Theater. The anthem becomes official today.

The words of the old anthem, which Stalin made official in 1944 as the Russians struggled to drive back the German invaders, have not been sung in the Soviet Union since the official repudiation of the late dictator's regime in the mid-1950s.

The new lyrics also reflect the emphasis placed on the role of the Communist party by the new draft Soviet constitution, which is to be formally adopted this fall, the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

U.S. and Britain Call on Smith To Surrender to Black Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

bloody guerrilla war here. In addition, the economic sanctions imposed upon this breakaway British colony by the United Nations a decade ago would be lifted.

The President of the African National Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, with whom Mr. Owen and Mr. Young conferred here, issued a statement welcoming the principle of one-man, one-vote embodied in the U.S.-British proposals. Neither Bishop Muzorewa nor the other main resident nationalist leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole of the newly formed Unity Movement, have control over the guerrilla forces.

Mr. Sithole, founder of the guerrilla-backed Zimbabwe African National Union, recently returned to Rhodesia to campaign for a settlement after renouncing violence. A spokesman for Mr. Sithole said he was studying the proposals.

The seven basic elements of the latest Western peace plan for Rhodesia as spelled out at the very beginning of the 38-page document are the following:

- Surrender of power by the white minority government to Britain and a return to "legality," meaning reversion to Rhodesia's pre-1965 colonial status.
- An orderly and peaceful transition to independence in the course of next year.
- Free and impartial elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage.
- The establishment by the British government of a transitional administration with the specific task of conducting elections for an internationally recognized independence government.
- A United Nations presence, including a United Nations force, during a transition period.
- An independence constitution providing for a democratically elected government, the abolition of discrimination, the protection of individual human rights and the independence of the judiciary.
- A World Bank-managed "Zimbabwe [Rhodesian] development fund" of between $1 billion and $1.5 billion sponsored by Britain and the United States, which together would provide 55 per cent of the total amount. The United States would provide 40 per cent of the fund, up to $520 million, and Britain 15 per cent, up to about $127 million.

Perhaps the most complicated and controversial aspect of the entire plan is the transition period and the nature of the security force to be established both then and after the beginning of Black majority rule.

Resident Commissioner

The U.S.-British plan calls for Britain to appoint a "resident commissioner" to administer the country with "full power to make laws for the peace, order and good government" and to organize and conduct general elections within six months of Mr. Smith's surrender of power.

He would also become commander-in-chief of all armed forces in Rhodesia outside the United Nations peace-keeping force.

At his press conference tonight, Mr. Owen announced that the British government had chosen the well-known Field Marshal Lord Carver as resident commissioner-designate.

The UN Security Council, to which the entire plan is to be submitted for its endorsement, would establish a "United Nations Zimbabwe Force" to supervise the cease-fire, back the interim British government and act as liaison with both the guerrilla forces and the existing white-dominated Rhodesian Army.

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Smith agreed with Mr. Owen and Mr. Young to set up a special commission of their aides to study the U.S.-British proposals in more detail.

Mr. Smith said he had been "pleasantly surprised" by some aspects of the proposals. It was thought he was probably referring here to provisions protecting the white minority once it comes under black rule.

4 Pollsters Say Lance Issue Is Beginning to Hurt Carter

(Continued from Page 1)

press such measures as the Panama Canal treaty.

"I don't see it at all in my discussions with people," he said. Mr. Mondale said he was unaware of any reconsideration of Mr. Lance's status in the administration.

But a very different appraisal of the actual and potential impact of the Lance case came from the pollsters interviewed by The Washington Post.

Mr. Gorman, chief partner in the firm headed by the President's pollster, Patrick Caddell, gave this judgment:

"The longer it goes on, the more it is going to cut into the ratings on his [Carter's] ability to do his job. Not because he's regarded as dishonest himself but because he looks indecisive and incapable of dealing with a crisis."

Pre-Lance Sag

Mr. Eart, who polls for many Democratic senatorial and gubernatorial candidates, said he found signs that Mr. Carter was "really dipping" in late-July and early-August polls in three scattered states, even before the Lance case became an issue.

He attributed that drop to a renewal of the pessimism and cynicism that had dominated public attitudes for several years before the election last year.

In that context, he said, "the Lance thing is an absolute killer, because it strikes right at the heart of Mr. Carter's individual appeal. A candidate makes a compact with the American voters and his [aim] was to restore honesty to government and bring in competence. The handling of the Lance case undermines both."

Mr. Wirthlin, who was Mr. Reagan's pollster, commented in a similar vein. "Every president makes his share of mistakes," he said. "What makes this so devastating to Carter is that it comes at his most vulnerable juncture, the issue of morality."

'Double Standard' Seen

Mr. Wirthlin, who said he had seen the first effects of the case in polls this month in two Western states, said, "people don't care too much about the [Lance] overdrafts, but they do care about the double standard Carter seems to be using.

"Carter's strength in the polls has been that he is a fresh breeze in Washington and a moral man. What's happened is that Bert Lance has started to open that up to question. I don't know how far it will go, but if the Carter administration feels that issue is behind them, they're sadly mistaken. Carter risked a great deal when he literally put his arm around Lance. The fact that he convinced people to vote their hopes rather than their fears makes it all the worse now."

In San Antonio, where he was speaking to the Southern Governors Conference, Mr. Lance was quoted by United Press International as dismissing the reports of White House "wavering" as press speculation. "The strength and support of the White House has been very obvious," he said, "and I haven't given any thought to leaving."

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Strategic Institute Study

Russia Held Superior in A-Power

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has a numerical edge of more than 20 per cent over the United States in its arsenal of intercontinental nuclear missiles and bombers and a huge superiority in the total nuclear armament, the International Institute for Strategic Studies said today.

The Soviet Union has a total of 2,521 intercontinental and submarine-launched missiles and bombers compared with 2,083 for the United States. That represents a numerical margin of more than 20 per cent.

But it said the United States has nearly three times as large a stockpile of actual nuclear warheads as the Soviet Union—currently 11,000 or nearly double the figure of 10 years ago. It said the Soviet Union has 3,800.

By the early 1980s, the institute said in its annual "military balance" survey, U.S. nuclear warhead totals will approach 14,000 compared with the Soviet Union's 7,500, although the latter will have "significantly higher yields" than those of the United States.

Cruise Missiles

It said the United States also is speeding testing of low-flying Cruise missiles—a weapon for which the Soviet Union has no equivalent.

The institute did not give a verdict whether either superpower has an overall strategic nuclear edge.

But on the ground in Europe, it said, the balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact forces "is such as to make military aggression appear unattractive."

But it warned that "in general the pattern is one of a military balance [in Europe] moving steadily against the West."

The institute is an independent center for information and research on problems of security, defense and control in the nuclear age.

Soviet Replacements

The survey said that with strategic arms limitations due to expire Oct. 3 and with no new SALT agreement in sight, the Soviet Union is rushing to replace its existing strategic nuclear weapons, while the United States concentrates on improving existing ones.

It listed a number of other indicators of comparative nuclear strengths:

- The United States currently has 441 long-range bombers compared with the 135 for the Soviet Union.
- Although the United States has three times as many nuclear warheads, the survey said, Soviet warheads are larger. It estimated Soviet missiles can generate a total of 9.1 million pounds of nuclear destruction compared with 3.3 million pounds by U.S. warheads.
- The survey said new Minuteman 3 long-range rockets now being developed by the United States will have greatly improved accuracy and by 1980 will have significantly increased ability to destroy "hard" targets such as Soviet missile silos.
- The Soviet Union has introduced at least 80 new intercontinental missiles in the past year—one of them, the SS-19—reportedly with an accuracy approaching that of present U.S. missiles.

The report also said that China has exploded 21 nuclear devices since 1964 and probably has a stockpile of "several hundred" atom and hydrogen bombs and warheads.

The survey said Chinese fighter planes could be used for tactical nuclear delivery. For longer ranges, it said China has the H-6 medium-range bomber, with a combat radius of up to 2,000 miles.

The survey said China's first medium-range ballistic missile, with a range of 600-700 miles, is already are operational but will be phased out and replaced by others with ranges of 1,500 miles.

U.S., Japan Settle A-Fuel Plant Dispute

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (WP).—U.S. and Japanese officials said today they had reached a basic agreement on their long-standing dispute over Japan's nuclear-fuel processing plant.

Neither side revealed any significant details of the agreement. Both said that the terms would not be made public until a Japanese mission went to Washington later this month.

The negotiations here this week are expected to resolve what had become one of the most troublesome controversies between the two countries. The United States had raised strong objections to Japan's plan to put into operation this year a reprocessing plant to produce pure plutonium that could ultimately be used in making nuclear weapons. The Japanese insisted that the experimental plant at Tokaimura, about 60 miles from Tokyo, must be allowed to begin in order to assure their country a reliable energy supply.

The United States had originally proposed that the Tokaimura plant be modified to provide for the so-called "co-processing" of plutonium and uranium in a form that would not be usable for nuclear weapons. Japan insisted it would require too much time and money to make the extensive changes required to permit co-processing.

It appeared from remarks at a joint press conference here that the United States had abandoned its positions for at least two years on co-processing of the fuel.

The director of the Japanese Science and Technology Agency, Sosuke Uno, said that the agreement provided for a two-year trial period under what he called the "scheduled mode" of operations. By that he apparently meant that the agency would proceed for the two years to extract pure plutonium at the Tokaimura plant.

Glenn Is Critical

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (IHT).—Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on East Asia, yesterday called Japan's decision to limit its defense spending to 1 per cent of its gross national product unrealistic, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Sen. Glenn linked the issue of a growing U.S. trade deficit with Japan with what he called the paucity of Japan's defense spending. He said that the U.S. deficit with Japan could reach $5 billion to $7 billion this year. He said that U.S. allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were spending between 4 1/2 and 5 per cent of their GNPs on defense to "carry their share of the [defense] burden. It's difficult for many of our people to see why Japan cannot assume at least some [burden] greater than 1 per cent of the GNP."

After 1-Month Battle

Eritrea Rebels Claim Capture Of Key Ethiopian Stronghold

From Wire Dispatches

DAMASCUS, Sept. 1.—Eritrean guerrilla forces today announced the capture of the key western city of Agordat after a one-month battle with Ethiopian troops.

"Agordat, capital of the western [section of the] province fell into the hands of our revolutionaries yesterday after a one-month battle," a military communiqué from the Eritrean Liberation Front announced.

The statement said that the town, about 100 miles west of the provincial capital of Asmara, was "one of the most heavily fortified enemy positions in the western province."

Only 3 Towns Remain

ELF, one of three guerrilla groups pressing Eritrea's 16-year-old bid for independence from Addis Ababa, has reported that only three major towns, including Asmara, remain in Ethiopian hands. The rebels claim to control more than 95 per cent of the strategic Red Sea province.

The other major towns still under Ethiopian control are the ports of Aseb and Massawa.

Diplomatic sources reported that the heavily fortified Aseb was in no immediate danger of falling to ELF forces but that the ELF guerrillas were conducting night-time harassment raids near the city. There were reports that Ethiopia was encountering a serious fuel shortage since all supplies come from Aseb.

Meanwhile, Ethiopia claimed that its forces had wiped out more than 50 Somali troops in the Ogaden and wounded many others.

Patrols killed 55 invaders around the city of Harer, strategically located between Dire Dawa and Jijiga, Addis Ababa radio reported.

The area near the three cities was the scene of fierce infantry, tank and aerial battles 10 days ago between Ethiopian defenders and forces of the Western Somali Liberation Front. The WSLF needs to take Dire Dawa, site of a major Ethiopian air base, Harer and Jijiga, where Ethiopian armored units are centered, to insure its hold on the O

The Ogaden is inhabit Somali nomads who want nex the region to Somalia

No Confirmation

The Ethiopian claims co be confirmed by independ servers. Newsmen have be ned from the front lines.

Somali President Moh Siad Barre ended three talks in Moscow yesterda Soviet officials, then Cairo and was reported way home today.

Mogadishu radio, Soma ficial voice, said that Mr. Barre arrived in Sunday he was warmly In its report of his de however, it did not ment Soviet officials being pr see him off.

The Mogadishu repor cated that the rift betw malia and the Soviet Un widening and that an in the fighting could be ed soon.

No U.S. Arms to Som

WASHINGTON, Sept. —U.S. officials informe mali delegation tha Washington early last that no U.S. arms will plied while fighting in den region continues, s to informed officials.

It represented a dec President Carter to st initiative of wooing Som fear of becoming involv Ogaden conflict, officia

Psychiatrists Issue Rebuke

(Continued from Page 1)

hospital," said Dr. E.A. Babayan, head of the Soviet Health Ministry. "Never was it done."

The Soviet psychiatric officials said persons such as mathematician Leonid Plyusch, detained for 2 1/2 years, were humanely put in mental hospitals after being charged with criminal acts because they were felt to be suffering and not responsible for their actions.

Dr. Ruben Nadsharov, deputy director of the Soviet Institute of Psychiatry, said Mr. Plyusch was a difficult case to diagnose, but appeared to be paranoid or schizophrenic.

'Against the State'

When pressed on Mr. Plyusch's case, Dr. Morozov, director of Moscow's Serbsky Institute, said, "They were charged with offenses for their activity which was directed against the state . . . things that are capitally punished."

Dimitri Venediktov, chief spokesman at the news conference, said the raising of political questions was a perversion of the purposes of the WPA meeting, which takes place every five or six years.

"We came to learn about the latest scientific achievements of our colleagues, to exchange ideas," he said. "However, during the congress certain individuals have attempted to discuss questions of a different nature, of a political nature, which are irrelevant both to psychiatry and the science of medicine in general.

"We are not afraid of political discussion, but this is not the proper forum for it," he said.

Denial by Tass

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The official Tass news agency yesterday denied that the Soviet Union imprisons dissidents in mental hospitals because of their political views.

"Anti-Soviet campaigns of this kind reflect the interests of the opponents of détente who are trying in every way to discredit the very idea of détente," Tass commentator Vadim Biryukov said.

Panamani Burns Self

(Continued from Pa

setting off an alarm at h ters.

The guard shouted to Montouri, 30, of Dal picked up a container dioxide foam and hurri Panamanian.

'Badly Burned'

"The man had walked down the sidewalk. It though he was pret burned," Sgt. Montouri

The carbon dioxide fo to stop the flames and touri and another ma Mr. Aragon to the g smother the flames.

Jock Perry, chargé whose office is on the fo overlooking the yard, heard the man scream looked out the window saw him, I ran downsta the time I got there th had him pretty well co

Mr. Perry said he sa with a Spanish letterhe "Panamian Liberation C addressed to the Pa people. Mr. Perry and t guard said they heard gon muttering "They sign."

Mr. Sandkvist said h Aragon in Panama in Aragon told him he t part in anti-U.S. demo in 1964. When Gen. To power in 1968, Mr. Ar to Czechoslovakia.

He worked as a journ and was the first jou see the Soviet troops Czechoslovak border o 1968.

Mr. Aragon and his Argentine wife were from Czechoslovakia in cause my view and t Czech view differed," h Sandkvist.

In his letter to Mr. ne said:

"I am burning mys people, the Panamani will have the right to c decide whether they reject the canal trea tiated between dictato and the U.S. governm true plebiscite not in fascist referendum."

British Soldier In Belfast Shoot

BELFAST, Sept. Suspected Provisional publican Army gunme fire on British troops i incidents yesterday, k and lightly injuring a

The dead soldier wa killed in Northern Ir year and the 273d province's violence e August, 1969.



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In Response to Suspension

K. Air Control Assistants Strike

…N, Sept. 1 (UPI).— air-traffic-control as- …alked off the job again …ter the Civil Aviation … suspended assistants …ed to work as normally. …tion followed a four- … last weekend that cut …ir traffic in half. The … returned to work Tues- …many refused to use a … to process flight in-

…he CAA warned that any … who refused to use a … would be suspended af- …rs, the assistants' union …d a second strike.

First Suspension

…st suspension notice was …ut this afternoon, and …okesman said, "We were …rned by the union that …w in a strike situation." …s can maintain regular …oth operations without … reduced levels," he said. …okesman said air-traffic …ould be hurt worst in … airports.

…ternational airports have …fling only 60 per cent of …ally scheduled flights … first strike began at … last Thursday.

… pretty much the same … over the weekend," a … for British Airways

…i 46 short-haul and four … flights were canceled

…ys of 4 to 10 Hours

…w Airport officials re- …lays of up to four hours, …esmen at Gatwick and …Airports said some long- …its had been delayed up …rs.

…sruption was worsened …r slowdowns by French …ish air controllers, also

…rest Drought …d by Rains

…GO, Sept. 1 (NYT).— …roughout most of the …est, the nation's major …ring region, have …elief to drought-stricken …d begun to replenish …trained from th… subsoil …ears of crops grown in … arid conditions.

…ins have also brought …much of the previously …heast and parts of the …west, but most of the …west of the continental …mains dry, according to …ny, Environmental Data … meteorologist working … Agriculture Department …ington.

Tie Transatlantic Air Route To Low Fares, CAB Is Told

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP). —The Justice Department has urged the Civil Aeronautics Board to award a New York-London route to U.S. airlines that will promise to operate a low-fare service similar to the one planned by Britain's Laker Airways.

Under the terms of the recently signed air services agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom, two airlines are to be designated by each country to serve the heavily traveled transatlantic route.

While it has always been assumed that Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, the two U.S. carriers currently serving the route, would be designated by the United States, John Shenefield, acting assistant attorney general for antitrust, told the CAB yesterday that that does not have to be the case.

'Historic' Chance

The board has a "historic opportunity" to remake the existing international aviation picture, in which scheduled carriers stick to the International Air Transport Association cartel-set fares, he said, and to institutionalize low-fare competition as a "permanent" force.

The Justice Department proposal was made during a day of argument before the CAB to help it determine what airlines should be awarded routes to London and other European cities and what new U.S. cities should be opened as "gateways" for nonstop air service to Europe.

Under the new U.S.-U.K. agreement signed in late July, the U.S. government must designate a carrier to operate between Dallas-Fort Worth and London, and one to operate between Atlanta and London by Nov. 1.

President Carter, who will make the decision, has asked the board to make its recommendations by early next month. Also in contention are awards of new routes between U.S. and European cities —decided in a proceeding by the CAB a year ago, but sent back by President Gerald Ford pending the outcome of the U.S.-U.K. negotiations.

In his presentation yesterday, Mr. Shenefield told the board it should allow Pan Am and TWA to apply for the low-fare service to London from New York, but said there "would be reason to favor a non-IATA carrier" for such service.

IATA members have been operating across the Atlantic for 30 years and did not suggest instituting low fares like Laker's until faced with the reality of that proposal, he said. He noted that several charter carriers, which have been providing the only truly low-fare service to Europe over the past few years, also have applied for low-fare scheduled service.

Cut Rate Offers Opposed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP). —The consumer office of the Civil Aeronautics Board has recommended against approval of a request by six major airlines to be able to offer cut-rate service on flights between New York and London.

The board's Office of Consumer Advocate said that if the major airlines were to institute a no-frills fare of $256 round-trip, they might drive Britain's Laker Airways out of business and then revoke the cheap fare.

Laker Airways will start its "Skytrain" service on Sept. 26, offering the reduced rates on a first-come, first-served basis with tickets—$236 round-trip—sold during the six hours before departure.

A normal economy round-trip fare costs $636. The six major airlines have sought permission to compete with the Laker fares.

But the CAB consumer office said the board "has an important responsibility to preserve competition by preventing powerful or dominant carriers from forcing out innovators who offer low-cost public service." The Justice Department took a similar position earlier this month.

In Conflict-Ridden Fukien Province

China Military Officer Dies Mysteriously

Fox Butterfield

KONG, Sept. 1 (NYT). …r ranking Chinese mil- …er has died under mys- …rcumstances in the trou- …al province of Fukien …Taiwan, according to a …o broadcast.

…radio said that a deputy …r of the provincial mil- …rict, Cheng Cha-chang, …ately died a martyr at …on July 25. The broad- … no indication how Mr. …s killed or whether his … connected to the con- …tional fighting that has …ted from Fukien.

…ar, Gen. Pi Ting-chun, …nder of the larger Fu- …ary region, which in- …s Fukien and neighbor- …gi Province, was also …ve "died a martyr at … There have been re- …tories from unofficial …urces that Gen. Pi was …ocal associates of Chi- …led radicals, now known …ng of four," although …alysts believe he may … in a helicopter crash …phibious maneuvers in …n Straits.

…acement for Gen. Pi …named, raising specula- … the depth of the trou- …den. During the same …ng's new leaders have … numerous party and …iefs in China's other … resolving all other va-

…h of Mr. Cheng, who …y the broadcast to be …ld veteran of the Com- …ong March in the …gests that Peking's …efforts to restore law …since the arrest of the …st fall have still not … disturbances.

…-feng, Mao Tse-tung's …as chairman of the … party, has emphasiz- …hieving "great order" …s main goals.

Fukien itself was placed under military control last fall soon after Mr. Hua arrested the "gang of four," including Mao's widow, Chiang Ching.

A mountainous area, with many remote villages, Fukien has been considered the province with the worst factional conflicts since the Cultural Revolution. Many of the conflicts, according to Chinese sources, are simply extensions of old village or clan rivalries that were aggravated by the factional battles of the Cultural Revolution.

Last spring, the commander of the east China fleet was also reported to have died a "martyr at his post." There has been no information on the cause of his death.

Earlier this week, China officially disclosed for the first time that the former minister of education, Chou Jung-hsin, had died as a result of persecution by the "gang of four" in April of last year. The Chinese news agency reported that a memorial service for Mr. Chou was held in Peking on Sunday and was attended by Teng Hsiao-ping, the recently rehabilitated deputy premier, and five other members of the party Politburo.

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United Press International.

FIGHT FOR SIGHT—Robert Violante, 20, shot in the head in the last attack of "Son of Sam," is wheeled by a nurse in Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn, where doctors are trying to save his sight. In another part of the hospital, David Berkowitz, "Son of Sam" suspect, is being examined by psychiatrists. Mr. Violante's date, Stacy Moskowitz, 20, died from gunshot wounds suffered in the attack on July 31.

Language Charter Violated

English Minority School Votes To Defy Quebec on French

By Don McPherson

MONTREAL, Sept. 1 (WP).— The English-speaking minority in the French-speaking province of Quebec has begun its fight against the province's six-day-old law increasing the predominance of French.

The largest English-language school board in Quebec voted this week to defy the French language charter adopted last Friday by the provincial legislature.

By a vote of 7 to 6, the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal adopted a resolution to admit to its English-language schools all non-Roman Catholic children whose parents want them to attend, despite restrictions contained in the charter.

Religious Division

Public schools in Quebec are separated by religion and are administered by either Roman Catholic or Protestant boards, but almost all the Protestant schools have English as their main language of instruction. The Protestant boards are forbidden by law to accept Roman Catholic pupils.

The Montreal Protestant board administers 95 elementary and secondary schools on Montreal island with a total estimated enrollment for the 1977-78 school year of 46,000.

The French Language Charter generally restricts admission to publicly supported English-language schools to the children of families in which at least one parent was educated in English in Quebec.

It allows children already attending English-language schools legally to continue to attend them and allows their younger brothers and sisters to follow them.

Temporary residents of Quebec would be permitted to enroll their children in English-language schools for up to six years, but only if one of the parents had been educated in English.

Until the adoption of the former provincial government's Official Language Act in 1974, all Quebec parents could choose the language of instruction for their children.

The Official Language Act restricted admission to English-language schools to pupils who passed English tests.

The aim of the restrictions is to integrate immigrants to Quebec into the French-speaking majority to balance the effects of a declining birth rate among French-speaking residents.

The Protestant board also voted unanimously to allow 167 pupils who attended its English-language schools illegally last school year after failing the English tests to continue to attend them. The provincial government had warned the board that it would withhold grants to the board for those pupils.

The board voted to sue the government if it withheld grants because of the boards' defiance.

Last week, Stanstead College, an English-language private school in Quebec's eastern townships about 90 miles east of here, announced that it would forgo future provincial government grants rather than submit to the admissions restrictions.

Finally, the board voted unanimously to urge Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's federal government to ask the Supreme Court of Canada for a ruling on the constitutionality of the law.

So far, Mr. Trudeau has expressed a preference for letting Quebec residents who object to the law challenge it in the courts themselves. While French-speaking residents, who represent 80 per cent of the Province's population of 6 million, appear mostly supportive or indifferent toward the language law, the non-French minority is overwhelmingly opposed.

Thais Reopen Border

BANGKOK, Sept. 1 (UPI).— Thailand reopened its border crossing points with Laos today after a one-day closure because of fleeing refugees, immigration authorities at Nong Khai said.

Sealed and Secret in U.S.

Indictment of Tongsun Park Seen

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT). —Justice Department and congressional sources said last night that a federal grand jury handed down a sealed indictment last Friday against Park Tong Sun, known in the United States as Tongsun Park, who was allegedly the South Korean government's principal agent in its influence-buying operation here.

Officials at the Justice Department would not comment for the record. But privately they confirmed the report, as did congressional sources connected with the investigation.

The nature of the charge against Mr. Park, who was last reported to be in South Korea, could not be determined. It was believed to be a criminal, rather than a civil, charge. Extradition proceedings can be undertaken only when a criminal action is alleged.

The indictment was believed to have been sealed—kept secret—so that extradition proceedings could be instituted without warning Mr. Park in London, where he had been living since he left the United States last fall. The United States has an extradition treaty with Britain.

Park in Seoul

But the Korean businessman left London for Seoul before the indictment was handed down. The Justice Department may have wanted to keep the indictment secret until Mr. Park returned to Britain because the United States does not have an extradition treaty with South Korea.

Mr. Park is considered by the Justice Department and congressional investigators to be a key witness in the alleged bribery and in other Korean efforts to influence U.S. policy, legislation and public attitudes from 1970 to last year.

He is alleged to have spent great sums of money on entertainment, gifts, travel, campaign contributions and possibly bribes to U.S. congressmen to win their support for continued economic and military aid to South Korea.

The Korean government has consistently denied that Mr. Park was an agent. Mr. Park himself, in a rare appearance before reporters, made the same contention last week in Seoul. But Justice Department and congressional sources indicated that the mounting evidence against him was sufficient to obtain an indictment. He has also been charged by the Internal Revenue Service with owing $4.5 million in back taxes, interest and penalties.

S. Korea Is Silent

SEOUL, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The Soupth Korean government had no comment today on reports that Mr. Park would finally face a possible indictment.

The official Foreign Ministry spokesman was unavailable for comment U.S. Ambassador Richard Sneider had a 70-minute session with Korean Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon, however.

Reliable sources said that their meeting covered the standing U.S. request that the Korean government use its power to help bring Mr. Park to Washington.

Bell's List Grows

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (IHT). —Attorney General Griffin Bell said yesterday that the government's long-running Korean influence investigation had so far uncovered many names of congressmen but "very few" cases that could be prosecuted. Mr. Bell indicated that indictments would be returned soon against several former congressmen but probably against no present members of Congress, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Referring to the grand-jury investigation into charges that South Korean agents bribed members of Congress with money and favors, Mr. Bell said "a fairly significant number [of members] from both parties" had been targeted by Koreans. "The South Koreans took a bipartisan approach to our government." He estimated that the names of fewer than 100 U.S. politicians had figured in the inquiry. Far fewer were involved in any impropriety and even a smaller number in suspected criminal misconduct, he said.

Information Agency Planned Under Carter Reorganization

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT). —President Carter is planning to create a new agency that would replace the U.S. Information Agency and the State Department's Bureau of Cultural and Educational Affairs and would operate with a presidential guarantee of the independence of the news functions of the Voice of America, White House sources said yesterday.

The President plans to have legislation drafted for submission to Congress soon, the sources added. The roposed agency would be linked to the State Department as is the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, according to the sources, that is it would be under the "overall guidance" of the secretary of state but with its own budget and administration.

They emphasized that the most important facet of the proposed new agency was the presidential guarantees, both of the integrity of the reporting and news functions of the VOA, the international radio station that is part of U.S.I.A, and of the integrity of the cultural exchange programs.

To Resolve Dispute

The move is seen as an attempt by Mr. Carter, as part of his promised government reorganization, to resolve a dispute between USIA and the Cultural Affairs Bureau over jurisdiction. It is also an effort to resolve a dispute over whether the VOA should subordinate its news-gathering and reporting functions to U.S. foreign-policy considerations.

The proposed new agency would have its own director, who would report to both the secretary of state and the President.

A likely candidate for the post would be John Reinhardt, a career Foreign Service Officer who has been the USIA director since January.

The status of the Voice of America, and the degree to which it should be permitted to broadcast without governmental restraint, has been at the core of the disputes about the future of the USIA. One group believes that it should be an independent news agency; another that it was set up to provide official information for propaganda purposes and should retain that function.

New World Food Head

ROME, Sept. 1 (UPI)—The UN Food and Agriculture Organization has appointed Garson Vogel, chief commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, as executive director of the World Food Program, FAO announced today.

U.S. Navy Ex-Aide Charged With Fraud Attempt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP). —A former high-ranking Navy official was indicted yesterday on federal charges involving his alleged efforts to steer a multimillion-dollar contract to a private firm that hired him after his military retirement.

Retired Vice Adm. Malcolm Cagle was charged with conspiracy to defraud the government by a grand jury in nearby Alexandria, Va. Retired Navy Capt. James Hooper jr. and Dominic Paolucci, former president of Lulejian and Associates, a Virginia firm, also were named as defendants.

The case involves a U.S. Navy program to train 2,000 officers and enlisted men in the Imperial Iranian Navy as part of the U.S. foreign military sales program. The Iranian sailors were to be trained in the operation of two destroyers that Iran bought from the United States in 1974 for delivery next year.

Adm. Cagle, who was chief of naval education and training from July 1, 1971, until his retirement Aug. 31, 1974, was based at the naval air station in Pensacola and was responsible for developing the training program. Capt. Hooper was Adm. Cagle's deputy from July 1, 1973, and retired on the same day as Adm. Cagle. Both then went to work for Lulejian and Associates.

The indictment charged that Mr. Paolucci offered post-retirement jobs to Adm. Cagle and Capt. Hooper in exchange for their efforts to steer the training contract to the company.

Unemployment Worsens Among U.S. Black Youth

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP). —Unemployment among black young people is continuing to rise while joblessness among white youths declines, producing the highest summertime unemployment rate for young blacks—nearly 35 per cent—ever recorded by the government.

This disclosure yesterday by Labor Secretary Ray Marshall was made at a time of mounting charges by blacks and labor leaders that President Carter is ignoring the problems of blacks, cities and the poor.

Mr. Marshall said it was a "serious misstatement" to accuse the administration of inaction. But he conceded that government job-expansion efforts—including 2 million summer jobs for young people this year—have widened the unemployment gap between young whites and young blacks.

According to Bureau of Labor Statistics figures comparing this July with last July, the overall unemployment rate for persons aged 16 to 21 dropped slightly, from 15.9 per cent to 15.3 per cent.

But all the impdovement was among whites.

U.K. Scientist Sees Political Pressure

Foes of Race-Gene Study Assailed

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 1 (AP).—A Nobel Prize winner chose the touchy subject of race and genetics in an outspoken attack here on those who he said try to discredit scientific evidence that does not accord with "fashionable social theories."

Sir Andrew Huxley, professor of physiology at London's University College, in a speech yesterday urged fellow scientists to defend themselves against political or ideological pressure to distort or supress their research.

Sir Andrew cited attacks on U.S. and British psychologists who publicized research indicating that racial weaknesses could be inherited. He said that science has not been under such attack for a hundred years and compared the controversy with that of 1870, when his grandfather, Thomas Huxley, defended Charles Darwin's theory of evolution.

1963 Winner

With another Briton and an Australian, Sir Andrew won the 1963 Nobel Prize for Medicine for work on nerve cells. He made his presidential speech at the opening of the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, founded in 1831. The gathering hears lectures on research by professional and amateur scientists.

Sir Andrew said the challenge to Darwinism was, at least, made against the scientific evidence presented to support the theory, whereas today anyone who suggests there is evidence of a relationship between genetic factors and intellectual achievement is immediately denounced as a fascist and racist.

He said: "Many attempts are being made to use science as a lever for political or ideological purposes . . . attempts of this kind to subordinate scientific judgment to political ends are misguided, even from a strictly practical point of view. Policies based on untrue assumptions are likely to lead sooner or later to disaster."

Sir Andrew said that if—he stressed the word "if"—it were true that differences of ability were to a large extent inherited, "then preaching that they are not inherited will lead to expectations among the less well endowed which will never be fulfilled, and that section of the population will naturally conclude that they are being unjustly excluded from the more interesting and influential jobs."

Science, he said, should be based on "what actually happens in the world, independent of what we wish or hope."

Sir Andrew said the U.S. joint winner of the 1956 Nobel Prize for Physics, William Shockley, was repeatedly rebuffed when he proposed research into the degree of heritability of differences of ability.

Sir Andrew said the idea was interpreted as a commitment to an illiberal point of view unfavorable to U.S. blacks. In the resulting row, England's University of Leeds bowed to pressure from staff and students and withdrew an offer to Mr. Shockley of an honorary degree.

Sir Andrew said he was "horrified" when some of his colleagues denounced the German-born British psychologist Prof. Hans Eysenck for writing a book in 1971 that reported the investigations into inheritance by Prof. Arthur Jensen of Berkeley, Calif., and others. Prof. Eysenck also was physically assaulted by some students.

Another case cited by Sir Andrew concerned the Institute of Physics in Britain, which pressed the Royal Society—this country's oldest and most learned scientific academy—to threaten to end exchange visits with Soviet scientists because of the treatment of dissident scientists in the Soviet Union.

He said the Royal Society declined and he was certain it was right, because in Communist countries scientists were suffering not for their scientific opinions but for political acts unrelated to their profession.

Rutgers Funding By CIA Reported

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP). —The CIA secretly gave at least $5,000 to the sociology department at Rutgers University in the late 1950s to study Hungarian refugees who fled to the United States after taking part in the Hungarian uprising of 1956.

Documents the CIA released yesterday and an interview with a Rutgers sociologist who took part in the research confirmed the details of the project. The university is one of about a dozen that have publicly admitted getting a letter from the CIA director, Adm. Stansfield Turner, notifying them that they were among the 86 institutions knowingly or unknowingly involved in a CIA mind-control program.

Dr. Richard Stephenson of Rutgers said that the study consisted of interviews with between 40 and 60 Hungarian refugees by sociologists, psychiatrists, medical doctors and anthropologists.

U.K. Dock Strike Ends

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—More than 4,000 British dock workers returned to work today ending a weeklong strike that left 19 ships and tens of thousands of tons of cargo stranded at London's ports.

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The Price of Peace in Ulster

It's exceedingly risky for a U.S. President to get involved in the religious wars of Northern Ireland, but at least Mr. Carter seems to see the danger. His statement, issued on Tuesday after weeks of rumor and speculation, is a model of caution. The trouble is that not all of the people reading it are going to be as cautious as he is. He will have to guard against the inevitable attempts to draw him into a mediator's role, and to make him weaken the one essential condition for his aid.

* * *

The justification for this initiative is that the guerrilla warfare in Northern Ireland is now in its eighth year, with no end in sight. A lot of Americans worry about it—particularly those whose families came from Ireland. The administration can argue with some justice that there will always be a lot of U.S. interest and involvement in Irish affairs, and Mr. Carter's statement is only an attempt to preempt the wrong kind with the right kind.

The wrong kind is, of course, the flow of contributions to buy arms for the Irish Republican Army. That flow has dropped sharply over the past year or two, as Americans came to realize that the money goes to a terrorist organization whose victims have predominantly been, not British soldiers, but Irish civilians including children. A strong appeal to cut off the money for the gunmen was launched last St. Patrick's Day by House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, Sens. Edward M. Kennedy and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, and Gov. Hugh Carey of New York. It was a statesmanlike gesture, but it was followed by a ripple of anxiety among other Irish-Americans that it addressed only the Catholic side of this covert war. The Protestants of Northern Ireland are, after all, the majority and their irregular military organizations are at least as heavily armed, and as quick to violence, as the IRA.

In June, the four politicians met with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to ask what further might be done. The State Department talked at length with Great Britain, to which Northern Ireland belongs, and the Irish Republic, which it adjoins. The result was the President's statement promising aid —but only if there is peace.

Peace requires a political settlement between the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority, with the minority getting a genuine share of power. The Northern Irish are going to have to work that out among themselves, the President said. But if they can do it, the United States will "see how additional job-creating investment could be encouraged," a powerful inducement in a province where the unemployment rate is now double Britain's average.

* * *

Sen. Kennedy immediately added a suggestion of his own that this aid could take on the dimensions of a small Marshall Plan with grants, loans "and other incentives and subsidies for U.S. firms to invest in Northern Ireland." The senator may well be pushing the administration a bit further than it cares to go just yet. But, having got into this affair, Mr. Carter ought not be excessively vague about the nature of the promise that he is making. It is worth something to Americans to see peace in that battered province, and the United States is now putting up a cash prize for the peacemakers.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Drinking to Your Heart's Content

Little did we know that late last month the most quoted publication in your friendly neighborhood tavern would be the New England Journal of Medicine. But by now, nearly everyone who enjoys an occasional belt has heard about a lead article in the Journal having to do with alcohol, coffee and heart disease. The suggestion is that a few drinks a day may actually help protect against heart disease. Given the play this study received in print and on the air, undoubtedly there are more than a few vindicated tipplers jogging self-righteously to watering holes and package stores. But as other reports noted, there are medical experts who either dispute this finding or who cite other important reasons for not reading too much into it.

The conclusion in the Journal article was drawn from six years' study of heart disease of 7,705 men of Japanese descent in Hawaii. Dr. William Kannel, a leading authority on causes of heart disease, says in an accompanying editorial in the Journal that several other U.S. and European studies have found similar evidence. Based on what doctors now know, he adds, "it is encouraging to note that not everything one enjoys in life predisposes to cardiovascular disease. There is nothing to suggest, for the present, that we must give up either coffee or alcohol in moderation to avoid a heart attack. I am sure that many who read this editorial will be quite willing to drink to that statement."

No doubt. But before they order another round, there are some sobering findings to take into account: For example, both Dr. Kannel and Dr. Abraham Kagan, who headed the study, caution that heavy drinking (which can be a sequel to "moderate" drinking) can severely harm the heart and other organs. Moreover, doctors at a medical center in California have found that three or more drinks a day increase the risk of developing high blood pressure, which increases the risk of heart disease and strokes.

So at the risk of being a wet—or should we say dry?—blanket, Sen. William D. Hathaway, D-Maine, the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, issued a statement reminding people that "statistics show alcoholism to be our third most serious public health problem." That's not grounds for reviving Prohibition. But neither is it a statement you would want to drink heavily to.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Welcome Sign in Peru

The decision of the military government of Peru to lift the state of emergency that it imposed last year is a welcome sign that the trend in Latin America is not always toward greater repression. Peru has in fact never taken such a tough line with opposition groups as, for instance, Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, and it has announced its intention of returning the country to civilian rule, with an elected government in 1980. The decision by President Francisco Morales Bermudez and his associates to restore constitutional rights now is an indication that they intend to stick to this plan.

—From the Times (London)

Carter's Mideast Policy

It is difficult to find anyone who follows the Middle East closely who would argue that the prospects of a settlement are even visible, let alone bright. The one possible, but important, exception is President Carter. He continues to say, at least in public, that U.S. Middle East policy remains on track, despite the election and apparent consolidation of Menahem Begin as Prime Minister of Israel, and despite the meager results of the recent Middle East tour by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

It is possible that Mr. Carter is right. His orginal analysis was that the prerequisites for a Middle East settlement were not only an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories on all fronts, but also the establishment of some sort of homeland for the Palestinians. The trouble is that there has been very little sign of the U.S. analysis being turned into policy. The premise that only the United States could bring about a settlement was based, particularly among the moderate Arab leaders, on the belief that only the United States had the power to exert sufficient influence on Israel. The premise was perhaps false: It is conceivable that the Israelis are unpersuadable by any outside power. But, either way, U.S. influence had better be tried.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Australia Uranium Decision

In his statement to Parliament, Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, argues that by taking the decision to export uranium Australia can slow the movement towards the use of plutonium as nuclear fuel, and thus lessen the attendant risks of nuclear weapons proliferation. To say the least, that is a highly contentious proposition. Mr. Fraser's argument is that exporting uranium will make Australia more effective in supporting safeguards against proliferation of nuclear materials for weapons purposes. Opponents of his government's policy may well suggest that a more impressive lead would have been to continue a moratorium until the nuclear energy issue being so intensely debated around the world is resolved.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 2, 1902

LONDON—Scores of English soldiers, who since the declaration of peace have received their discharge, have lately been besieging the U.S. Embassy offices in Victoria Street, anxious to enlist in the U.S. Army. A report got about that "Uncle Sam" needs men to fight in the Philippines, and there are hundreds of "Tommies" who, having had a taste of war, want to get into an army where there is a chance of winning a commission.

Fifty Years Ago

September 2, 1927

PARIS—The proposal to abolish the death penalty for murder which is to be submitted to the French Chamber of Deputies by Pierre Renaudel is likely to cause a great deal of discussion. In the nature of things, such discussion should be based on the fact that, while some innocent persons are mistakenly convicted of murder and are executed, a far greater number, in certain countries, escape fitting punishment and are even acquitted when known to be guilty.

A Mirror on New York City

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—A few minutes before noon on a steamy day this week Mayor Beame walked from City Hall to the nearby Brooklyn Bridge subway station and got on the last car of a Woodlawn express. It was an air-conditioned car, one of the first two being introduced on the old IRT line.

"These cars are sure to be a hot-weather treat for passengers," the mayor said. Or, rather, a press release handed out to accompanying reporters said he said that. The mayor posed for pictures and chatted as the noisy train lurched uptown.

At first, past Grand Central and Bloomingdale's, everyone else in the car was an official or a member of the press. Then a film student, Francisco Navarro, 28, sat down in the corner. The press wanted to know how he was going to vote in next week's primary for mayor. Navarro said he didn't think he would. Then he looked over at Beame and said:

"If I were going to vote, I'd go for the old man. He's tried, anyway. He has more experience than anyone. I just hope New York City makes it. We are the best in the nation."

Into the Bronx

As the train moved into the Bronx, on elevated tracks now, it passed tall apartment buildings with the windows all broken or boarded up. A drunk got on and shook Beame's hand. A bedouin-like figure in a white robe glided by. The mayor approached an Asian woman and asked how she liked the air-conditioning. She did not answer.

The mayor's party got off at Fordham Road, an old shopping district. A campaign sound truck had a Beame sign on its roof: "He Made the Tough Decisions." There was a mixed crowd of people on the corner, young and old, black and white, who seemed excited to see him or shake his hand. (Voice: "He's so short. He's hard to see.")

When he walked into Cornyn's Steak House for lunch, a man at the bar started a round of applause. Two well-dressed women sitting in a booth disagreed about the mayor. Belle Hammerschlag dismissed him as "incompetent." Her friend, Roz Hirschman, said:

"The SEC says he should have warned people about the financial crisis. But you know what he was saying? 'Let's take a calculated risk. If we tell the truth, the city will fall apart.' You know who should get the business? Ford."

No Apologies

After lunch, on the sidewalk outside, a television reporter asked him about the critical SEC report.

"I make no apologies," Beame said into the microphone, "for the fact that I was a cheerleader for the city."

Reporter: "People say you're 71 years old, it's time to retire. Why are you running again?"

Beame: "Well, there's something that isn't finished there. For example, I want to see the school system restructured so it's responsive."

Abe Beame for mayor? To outsiders concerned about the city, the idea that New Yorkers might actually re-elect the man who presided over their catastrophe must seem fantastic. Tough decisions? He spent years avoiding them, and he has still not faced the fundamental questions about New York's resources and obligations and services.

Resisted

He did not just ignore the glaring truth about the city's finances when it was pressed upon him on repeated occasions in 1974 and 1975; he positively resisted it. His response was to attack the messengers of bad news, the credit rating services and insist that they restore a good rating to New York.

When the SEC made its report, his response was to attack the most honest and professional regulatory agency in the country as "political." Then he offered alternative defenses. One was a plea of stupidity: He had been so unaware of the crisis that he bought city notes himself. The other was the "cheerleader" theory: It was a higher obligation for him to boost New York than to tell the truth.

If New York is to have realistic hope for the future, it will have to face the truth, everyone knows that. But detached judgment of this and other recent mayors—a judgment that must be harsh—seems somehow to fade as Abe Beame campaigns. He is going for a sympathy vote, and to some unmeasurable degree he is getting it. It is as if New Yorkers saw in this elderly, defensive, wishful-thinking man a mirror of what their city has become.

From Fordham Road he went to City Island. On a pier under the burning sun, before a crowd of about 50, he formally turned an old city fireboat over to the island chamber of commerce. Then he signed an agreement for $3.8 million in federal public works money to rebuild the bridge to the island.

"What about the dump?" a voice shouted. The fireboat was on the pier, and the mayor climbed a ladder to its deck and posed at the prow for pictures. A small boy asked his mother: "Is he giving us a new bridge?"

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

The Economy

It ought to occur to governments, and even people, to re-examine their economic attitudes now that figures have appeared in the IHT and elsewhere which show that the rate of inflation continues this year to be only marginally lower than last year in Western Europe and scarcely satisfactory even in the United States.

In the name of policies to control inflation, unemployment is generally close to record levels and, except in the United States, economic growth is at a low level. In short the classic cures of monetary restraint and cutbacks in government spending are at best holding the economy more or less in status quo. And there are few who see signs of longer-term improvement.

There seems to be agreement among all politicians that price and wage controls—which, in fact, worked well in wartime (and even recently, briefly, under Nixon)— are unacceptable today, especially to the unions, whom it should be remembered are now far from representing the most underprivileged members of society.

We are faced, then, with the unpleasant conclusion that most people seem to prefer to live under present conditions—presumably because the great majority are comfortable if not affluent—than to regulate the economy so as to give fairer treatment to a substantial minority.

We shou'd, therefore, stop criticizing governments since they are not doing what we do not want—that is, until political explosions, like the looting in the New York blackout, convince us that a system which tolerates this situation is simply not good enough.

To paraphrase Winston Churchill, we have the tools—does anyone want to use them?

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

Nobel Prizes

It is mischievous of Daniel S. Greenberg (never heard of him) to make trouble over the Nobel Prize and odd of you to give him prominence (IHT, Aug. 25).

If Sweden wishes to hand out prizes it is her own affair; nobody need take any notice of it. The very fact that, year after year, so much prestige is attached to the Prize winners speaks for itself.

If on rare occasion a recipient does not live up to the honor given him, it soon fades away.

J. L. BRANDLER.
Hon. Consul for Sweden.
Lagos.

As Moscow Looks Ahead

Tito's Ironic Triump

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The exaggerated affection and respect lavished on Marshal Tito by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev during their long meetings last month carry ominous implications for chances of post-Tito Yugoslavia keeping free of the Kremlin's domination.

When they met in Belgrade last November, Brezhnev tried—without the slightest success—to bully the ornery old guerrilla fighter who led his nation out of the Comintern nearly 30 years ago. The Russian's abrupt switch from bruising to loving when he met with President Tito in Moscow on Aug. 16 to 19 raised well-founded suspicions in Washington, Western Europe and in Yugoslavia itself.

The ostensible triumph of Tito actually puts the Kremlin in a position to say this when the 85-year-old leader finally leaves the scene: We got along well with Tito, but his successor has changed the rules of the game—and we do not accept that change.

A Pretext

Such a claim could quickly become a pretext for open Soviet political intervention in the Yugoslav Communist party. The excuse would be that Tito's successor was embarked on an anti-Soviet course that Tito himself never would have countenanced, as shown by the cordiality of their August, 1977, talks in Moscow.

Soviet meddling in Yugoslavia has failed to produce lasting political benefit for the Kremlin since the first Soviet-Yugoslav break in 1948. Relations between the Communist superpower and the first breakaway Communist country since then have run hot and cold.

The latest shift by Brezhnev to unexpected all-out support of Tito with unprecedented warmth is ironic: While proving the failure of past efforts to undermine Tito, it sets the stage for a dangerously different post-Tito assault on Yugoslavia, claiming a deviation from today's apparent intimacy.

In their private sessions in Belgrade last November, Brezhnev pushed Tito hard to grant Moscow major new military assets in Yugoslavia, as follows: the right to overfly Yugoslavia, for transport of military materiel to African countries or for any other reason; the right to build what would amount to a fully equipped Soviet naval base at Yugoslavia's Adriatic port of Tivat-Kotor, a new militar rangement that would help the gap between the W Pact and nonaligned Yugo

Demands

Tito flatly refused these other Soviet "requests," sometimes were couched i imperious Brezhnev mar terms of outright demands requests. This confrontatio hind closed doors in Bel was not at all reflected i official communiqué.

Two weeks ago in Mosco one of these demands was by the very same team of negotiators, headed by Bre that Tito had faced do Belgrade. This time, the communiqué did not acc reflect the excessive warn their meetings in Moscow Brezhnev pinned more me Tito's chest than ever ha received before by a lead side the Soviet orbit.

Besides Moscow's devic tent of advertising intima Tito today in order to hav successors tomorrow, th feast had other sources. C the Soviet Union's curre ficulties in international C nist politics.

The Russians are in with Western European C nist parties claiming th of autonomy from Mosc sweet-talking Tito, Brezh trying to make him a l against further problem Eurocommunism.

Moreover, Tito was Peking 10 days later for state visit there. With t nese Communists pressi United States for a stance against the Sovie and with Western E Communist parties incr refusing to kowtow to Brezhnev did not want arrive in Peking angry Russians.

Compared to Soviet against Yugoslav indep after Tito's death, th clearly peripheral issue cordingly, Tito's trium drenched with the irony miliar to the totalitarian politics of the last 40 yea future of post-Tito Yu remains critical. Today' pretense that no seriou exist between the two c will become tomorrow's ex accusing Tito's successors ing against Moscow, wh will be no Tito around the lie to that accusation.

Lance: Measure Up to What?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—The Bert Lance case is vexing because it does not involve the kind of gross material goods—freezers, vicuna coats—that often explain Washington tempests. In this case, Washington is agitated because a public figure is thought to have engaged in sharp practices.

At issue is not what Lance has done in Washington, or anything he did to get here. The problem is that before Jimmy Carter summoned him from banking to the Office of Management and Budget, Lance was a bit too nimble at the art of getting.

A government report suggests that Lance's knowledge of banking regulations was spotty at best, and that he used his knowledge to discover advantageous gaps in the regulations. The report caused Carter to exclaim, "Bert, I'm proud of you."

Smile for Ziegler

Lance's bank gave him and his wife huge interest-free loans by baptizing the loans "overdrafts." He profited by exploiting his relationship with other bankers, who provided him with loans. He used the same collateral to secure two separate loans. Press Secretary Jody Powell called that "an innocent mistake," a bit of deadpan that must have brought an appreciative smile to the face of a former press secretary, Ron Ziegler, wherever he is.

To be fair, Lance's record would not arouse such interest were he not serving the President who invented ethics. But suddenly Carter seems to have taken off the awful burden of a lot of shining armor. He did so when he proclaimed himself proud of Lance because the government report found Lance guilty only of 50 violations of the regulations, and various other "unsafe and unsound" practices. Carter seems to have grown weary of being custodian of the Ten Commandments.

Lance is a familiar kind of political satellite, a trusted friend from the old days who is valued as much for the chemistry of his friendship as for his virtues and talents. He certainly is not the most formidable public figure ever to have financial problems.

While John Marshall was chief justice of the Supreme Court, he was sued as a result of land speculation. James Wilson, a principal theorist of the American Revolution, died while a justice of the Supreme Court, his death hastened by fear of debtors' prison. Robert Morris, who helped finance the American Revolution, was ruined by land speculation, and also landed in debtors' prison. Even William McKinley, embodiment of capitalist virtues, got into grave financial trouble when he imprudently backed a friend's borrowings.

Calloway Smeared

It is said that were Lance a Republican this Congress would be clamoring for his resignation. Certainly it is worth remembering what Democratic senators did to another Georgian, Bo Calloway, who was smeared last year on the basis of no evidence, and to resign as President Foi paign manager.

But it also can be arg Lance would not be recei scrutiny were his case first opportunity for the demonstrate that it al when Democrats fail to up. But the question is: up to what?

The evidence about career in commerce rev he is not likely to be with Plantagenet Palliser, suit of gain, Lance has restrained by the scrupul sibility of Trollope's fictio of Omnium. The discov high level of governm someone who is not a aristocratic disinterested stirred much comment.

Nineteenth-century cr democracy would have such comment as sympto a yearning for incompatib —popular government, g ernment by a class of characterized by excepti finement and virtue. T century critics would hav that it is sentimental t that government chosen mass opinion of a co republic will be compe clusively, or even prim persons superior to the morals of the marketpla

Fitness

But even if Lance in government, his c strengthened the interes sumption that a person to serve a president der the gentlemanliness of havior before being summ the president. If this becomes accepted, it wi form (among many othe the Senate's duty in co nominees.

Even more than today, will judge nominees by far more exacting than which the electorate jud didates for the Senate.

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Obituaries

inger-Actress Ethel Waters, 80

Wire Dispatches

NGELES, Sept. 1.—ess Ethel Waters, 80, eer encompassed the stage, Hollywood films orld of gospel music, after a long illness, a nd said.

ters had suffered from pressure, diabetes and ilment. "She's been r about a year," said n, a friend of Miss l an executive in her pany, Word Records. ters died in a friend's Jackson said.

ters's emotional rendi- egro spirituals brought al acclaim.

e her Broadway debut tion Revue of 1924," of the greatest song he introduced "Dinah." le famous such songs Weather" and "Am I Blue?" and starred on Broadway and in the movie version of "Cabin in the Sky."

Miss Waters was born in Chester, Pa. She said later her family was very poor and that probably was why she never held on to the fortune she made.

"Where I come from," she once said, "people don't get close enough to money to keep a working acquaintance with it. So, I don't know how to keep it."

She made her initial stage appearance at 17 and, after achieving considerable success, toured with a jazz group and developed into a leading theater and café personality. She became deeply interested in religion and gave up singing in nightclubs to concentrate on spirituals.

She had motion picture roles in "As Thousands Cheer," "At Home Abroad," "Rhapsody in Black," and "Pinky."

Miss Waters was nominated in 1952 for an Academy Award for her role in "Member of the Wedding."

Her last picture was "The Sound and the Fury," made in 1958. She then turned to television.

Her autobiography, "His Eye Is on the Sparrow," was a best-seller in 1951.

She was philosophical about the wealth she made and lost. She was forced to subsist mainly on Social Security in later life, saying, "If half the people that owed me money paid it back, I'd be a rich woman."

She refused to compromise her past glory by making commercials, maintaining her dignity as she lived her late years in Pasadena, Calif.

The diabetes and heart trouble forced her to reduce her activities and to lose weight. She had been more than 250 pounds.

She confined her singing to gospel songs, appearing at the Billy Graham Crusades or at Salvation Army camp meetings, explaining, "I don't keep my love of God to myself, I sing it out loud."

Charles Merz

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Charles Merz, 84, who for 24 years was editor of the editorial page of The New York Times until his retirement in 1961, died yesterday at his home here.

Mr. Merz, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Yale, was born in Sandusky, Ohio. Before joining the Times editorial board in 1931, he had worked for Harper's Weekly and the New Republic.

He and the late Walter Lippmann once wrote an extensive survey of U.S. coverage of the Russian revolution. He and Mr. Lippmann in 1933 published a book, "The United States in World Affairs in 1932."

Mr. Merz's first book, "Centerville, U.S.A.," was a portrait of small-town life published in 1924. He also wrote "The Great American Bandwagon," a collection of essays about the United States, and "The Dry Decade," a study of the Prohibition era.

Mr. Merz became editor of the Times editorial page in 1938.

Alsace 'Museum'

ch Union Seeks to Turn Car Treasure Into Jobs

By Murray Seeger

JSE, France, Sept. 1 nch textile workers s stood outside the brick-walled woolen said: "I used to come all the time and never e cars were in there."

ars"—584 vintage Euro- s—comprise what some ieve is Europe's great- ion of classic auto- The most generally ac- nate of their collective ound $25 million.

d by 110 Bugattis, the eplates includes Gor- bach, Hispano-Suiza, enz, Voisin, Talbot, , Hotchkiss, Rolls- ley Delahaye, Peugeot, nhard, Renault, Horch, otus, Porsche, Daimler

ms in the collection, ides horseless carriages, owered vehicle and a Sicilian donkey carts, to 1876.

stands on shimmering der 780 huge Italian ps, custom-made in 2,000 each, amid three restaurants and a

dden Treasure

y a handful of people all industrial city near on of the French, Swiss an borders knew until recently that the opu- existed.

was to be the Schlumpf the lifetime dream of ers Hans and Fritz until they tumbled into last year and fled to ve Switzerland, a few y, leaving behind a olen empire and $12 debts.

ost six months, legal e been sifting through of the fallen Schlumpf the cars have been ted display—under the ny of the textile union, egain jobs for its un- members.

federation of Demo- ch Workers (CFDT) e museum in March st tangible remnant of the Schlumpf assets, demanding that the brothers' four woolen mills be reopened and modernized to put nearly 2,000 workers back to work.

D'Ornano Decision

After a confrontation between the workers and legal authorities, in which a 1928 Austin sedan was burned, French Culture Minister Michel d'Ornano declared the museum an "historical monument" of "public interest from an historical and technical point of view."

That froze the assets of the museum and enabled the union to relax its occupation so the building could be opened for limited viewing by the public. A court decision on the union's occupation has been postponed until Sept. 23.

The Schlumpf brothers—Fritz, a former sports car driver on amateur circuits, is 71 and Hans is 73—are living in nearby Basel, and will not talk with journalists. They did tell a local newspaper, however, that the car collection had been financed from personal savings.

Treasure Room

Meanwhile, under the court rules determining the current operation of the museum, 413 models remain lined up in the single display room, which covers nearly five acres. One hundred and seventy one more cars, which have not been restored, are out of sight in another part of the old factory.

There are no American-made cars in the exhibit, but just about every European make is represented.

The 110 Bugattis—which were manufactured at Molsheim, near Strasbourg—include 70 different models from a tiny two-seat, open sports car to two of the only six "royal" limousines ever made. Outfitted like a king's carriage, powered by a gigantic in-line 16-cylinder engine, one of the royal Bugattis sports a hand-lettered sign left by an occupying worker which says: "Collete, worked for Gluck 15 years, earned 1,500 francs ($300)."

© *Los Angeles Times.*



Madeleine Renaud will appear in new Duras play.

Bus Is Part of Anti-Theft Drive

London Police Introduce The Shoplifters' Special

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Stores in the center of London have begun an all-out drive to combat petty thievery which, according to police estimates, costs Britain as a whole £625 million annually.

Each day at noon a bus travels down Oxford Street, the capital's main shopping area, which at this time of year is thronged by foreign tourists, picking up a special class of passengers—shoplifters who get caught. Goods in the big stores lining the street have been proving too much of a temptation for an ever-increasing number of shoppers. The daily run by the blue police bus is one of the answers by store owners to combat thieves.

The situation has been especially highlighted in the British press in recent weeks by the curious phenomenon of wealthy Middle Eastern visitors being heavily fined for stealing items they could easily afford.

A day's catch at Selfridges, one of the biggest stores, totaled 14 people. Among them was an Iranian woman who was fined £250 for stealing a pair of earrings costing £1.75. Police said she had £138 in her purse when arrested.

An Iraqi woman teacher was fined £1,000 for stealing tee-shirts and underwear worth £6.50

Kuwait Reacts

Recently caught was a director of Kuwait's Postal Ministry, who was fined £400 for stealing a shirt from a Marks and Spencer department store. Since then Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed, has decreed that any Kuwaiti harming his country's image abroad will have his passport confiscated.

Although the offenses are evenly divided between Britons and foreign tourists, the latter, especially Arabs, tend to be heavily publicized.

A variety of reasons are put forward to explain why the generally respectable Middle Easterners suddenly succumb to the shoplifting impulse.

A leading sociologist said many experienced here a breakdown of strict traditional morality practiced back home. For example, he said, in Saudi Arabia, which enforces strict Islamic law, a thief gets his hand chopped off.

With such penalties removed, many fail to carry this morality with them to foreign parts, he added.

A simpler explanation, however, might be the difference between Western and Eastern shopping habits. The leisurely and personal shopping of the souk or bazaar, where the client knows the shopkeeper and often pays next time around for his goods, has no equivalent in the West.

The visitors' actions in an impersonal, bustling Western store have caused a number of genuine misunderstandings. But many Arabs allege that at some stores there is a strong anti-Arab feeling.

Skirting the Boycott

The Oxford Street branch of Jewish-owned Marks and Spencer was placed on the Arab boycott list many years ago but is still patronized by Arabs, who cut off labels from clothes to avoid being penalized when they get back home.

The range of items stolen is staggering—varying from a 21-pence facepack to £1,000 worth of dresses. According to police, the average shoplifter is about 35 years old and rarely steals because he or she is poor.

How do store detectives spot would-be shoplifters?

"They tend to look about them a lot—it's called the owl-head syndrome—to see if they are being observed," one detective said.

Other signs to watch out for are people walking in strange ways, wearing heavy bulky clothes in warm weather, fainting or dropping items to cause diversions or carrying umbrellas to slip things into.

"We even had one woman who was continually pregnant. We got suspicious when we realized she must be about 20 months gone," the detective said.

Then there was the man who used to carry a book with a cut-away center, just big enough for three cassettes, and the woman who slipped £200 worth of jewelry inside her bra.

However, not all shoplifters steal out of pure greed.

"We get an old lady in here who regularly steals a package of biscuits. When she has, she finds one of our women detectives and confesses . . . She only does it because she wants someone to talk to," a store manager said.

There was also the case of the man caught stealing two sandwiches. "He had come to London to find work, couldn't, and was too proud to ask for help," the manager said.

"We gave him a glass of milk and told him to eat the evidence," he said.

"The ones that really make us see red are those who throw £2,000 in notes on the table and say take it out of there and keep the change," he added.

SHARPS AND FLATS

ZURICH—Jazz Festival over the weekend (Sept. 2-4) featuring Randy Weston, Tony Scott, Stephane Grappelli, Daniel Humair, Henri Texier, François Jeanneau, and many more, including musicians from Eastern Europe.

* * *

GENEVA—"Stride" pianist Joe Turner will be at the Popcorn Club from Sept. 5-10.

* * *

BERN—Vera Love is at the Mocambo nightclub for the month of September.

* * *

ROTTERDAM—The group Chicago will be at the Ahoy Sportpaleis Sept. 6 at 8 p.m.

* * *

HAMBURG—British organist Mike Carr will be at Dennis's Swing Club for two weeks starting Sept. 3.

* * *

The group Mombassa, touring Germany, is in Landau Sept. 3 at the Fest-Halle; in Hofheim the following night at the Stadthalle; in Neu-Isenburg Sept. 4 at the Huguenottenhalle at 1 p.m. and in Wurzberg Sept. 6 and 7 at the Omnibus. All the towns are in the Frankfurt area.

* * *

PARIS—The Big Bazar opens at the Olympia on Sept. 2 for a three week engagement. Jazz pianist Bobby Few will give a series of concerts, "Black Classical Music" at the Lucernaire Forum from Sept. 7-27 at 7 and 10:30 p.m. each night.

* * *

STOCKHOLM—Lennie Bluett is appearing nightly at the Sheraton Hotel.

* * *

LONDON—Elvin Jones is the feature attraction at Ronnie Scott's.

* * *

This week's top single record in the United States is "Best Of My Love" by The Emotions; in Britain, the top single is "Float On" by The Floaters. "Way Down" by Elvis Presley is No. 2, and four of his albums, "Moody Blue," "Elvis' 40 Greatest," "Welcome To My World" and "In Demand," are in the top 20 on both sides of the Atlantic.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

PARIS THEATER

Limbering Up for the New Season

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 1 (IHT).—The 1977-'78 Parisian theater season is about to get under way. At the moment it is limbering up with the reopening of successes from previous seasons after summer closings.

Among these are the revival of Jean Cocteau's "Les Parents Terribles," directed by Jean Marais, who also acts in it (at the Antoine); Jean Le Poulain in Balzac's farce "Le Faiseur" (at the Atelier); Sophie Desmarets in the Barillet-Grédy comedy, "Peau de Vache" (at the Madeleine); Jean Piat and Nicole Courcel in "Même Heure, l'Année Prochaine"—the French adaptation of Bernard Slade's "Same Time, Next Year"—at the Montparnasse; François Périer in "Equus" (at the Athénée); "Boeing-Boeing," entering its 17th year at the Comédie-Caumartin; and the Eugène Ionesco double-bill — "La Cantatrice Chauve" and "La Leçon"—going into its 21st year at the Huchette.

Loleh Bellon's prize play, "Les Dames du Jeudi" begins an extended engagement at the Studio des Champs-Elysées on next Tuesday; "Féfé de Broadway," a demimusical, with Jacqueline Maillan, relights the Variétés Sept. 13; and "La Cage aux Folles," a comic hit about the misadventures of a transvestite duo, begins its sixth season at the Palais-Royal Sept. 15.

But "Ipi-Tombi," the Zulu spectacle of song, dance and drums, a London triumph, which opens at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées next Wednesday, will be the first new attraction of the theater year. It will run through Sept. 25.

Sept. 10 will see the premiere of Gérard Oury's comedy "Arrête Ton Cinéma!" (at the Gymnase-Marie Bell), which its author, the film author-director, has staged. Movie actress Françoise Fabian will have the leading role with Jacques Weber as her partner.

Edwige Feuillère and Guy Tréjan will be seen in "Le Bateau pour Lipaia" from the Russian of Alexei Arbuzov beginning Sept. 16 at the Comédie des Champs-Elysées.

Jean Jourdheuil has done the adaptation which Michel Fagadau is directing. Nelly Borgeaud heads the cast. Fagadau is also directing another play, "Stessy, Pomme, Jeanne et Vivi," a four-women satirical comedy from the English of Pamela Gem with Annie Sinigalia, Dominique Labourier, Viviane Elbaz and Anémone as its interpreters.

Another British comedy, "Bedroom Farce" by Alan Ayckbourn, now in the repertory of the London National Theatre, is scheduled to replace "Même Heure, l'Année Prochaine" at the Montparnasse in October, with Maurice Teynac, Fiorella Mariani and Catherine Rich. Pierre Mondy will direct.

"Si T'Es Beau, T'Es Con," a new comedy by Françoise Dorin (who has written six hits in a row), will have Jean-Claude Brialy as its star when it comes to the Théâtre des Arts (Sept. 15).

An important literary and theatrical event will take place at the Théâtre d'Orsay Sept. 20 when Marguerite Duras's latest play, "L'Eden Cinéma," will be performed by Madeleine Renaud, Bulle Ogier, Jenny Gastaldi and Michel Lonsdale with Claude Régy as director.

At the Lucernaire-Forum, Laurent Terzieff will appear in Edward Albee's "Citations From Mao Tse-tung" and at the Récamier another American import, "Jean Harlow Contre Billy le Kid" by Mikael MacLure will be given in an adaptation by Roland Dubillard with Dominique Maurin as the outlaw and with Chantal Darget as the platinum blonde.

Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" will be revived at the Théâtre de Paris in October with Raymond Gérome as Professor Higgins and Evelyne Buyle as Eliza.

The Lille Opera will present the operetta version by Lerner and Loewe, "My Fair Lady," for the first time in France on Oct. 8 and it is likely to come to Paris subsequently.

Victor Heim is adapting Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People" for Jean Desailly and Simone Valère, due Oct. 1 at the Edouard VII. Among the promised French revivals are Henri Tisot in Marcel Pagnol's "Topaze" (for the Saint-Georges) and Audiberti's "Quoat Quoat" to be reproduced by Georges Vitaly at La Bruyère. The Porte Saint-Martin will witness again the James Hadley Chase hair-raiser, "Pas d'Orchidées Pour Miss Blandish," a Grand Guignol shocker resurrected by Robert Hossein.

The Odéon's main auditorium will begin its season with a guest visit by the Piccolo Teatro of Milan, first in Goldoni's "Servant of Two Masters" and then in "King Lear," both Strehler productions. Le Petit Odéon is to open Sept. 27 with Yves Navarre's "La Guerre des Piscines" with Jacques Rosner as director. The Théâtre de la Ville will give Rezvani's "La Mante Polaire" its world premiere Nov. 2, and Nov. 15 Peter Nichols's "Santé Publique" will be restored to its repertory. For the beginning of next year it announces Jean-Michel Ribes's "Jacky Parady" and Georges Arout's adaptation of Gorki's "The Last."

Peter Brook, having completed his film about Gourdjieff in Afghanistan, is rehearsing Alfred Jarry's "Ubu Roi" at the Bouffes du Nord; its November opening date is still undecided. The "Rencontres du Palais-Royal" programs (Monday evenings with Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday matinees) are to be: "Chansonniers, Vous Avez Raison" with Robert Rocca (October); a dramatization of Chopin's life (November); "My Dear Oscar" with Philippe Julian, Wilde's biographer, lecturing on the dramatist and La Belle Epoque (December) and a tribute to Yvonne Printemps and Pierre Fresnay concentrating on "Trois Valses," the Leopold Marchand-Albert Willemetz operetta, in which they appeared so memorably.

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U.S. Experiment Frees Hydrogen

nlight, Dye May Convert Water to Fuel

orge Alexander

), Sept. 1.—California Technology scientists ped a dye that pro- gen gas from water ordinary sunlight. opment, revealed here ual meeting of the hemical Society by hemistry prof. Harry Gray, could become a significant source of energy some day.

"Hydrogen is an excellent fuel," Prof. Gray said, useful for a wide variety of energy and industrial purposes. Although abundant in water, the trick is to break apart the water molecule and liberate the hydrogen.

"That requires energy," Prof. Gray said, "and we're getting that energy from sunlight. No one has done this before except with ultraviolet radiation and, of course, very little of this particular solar energy gets through the earth's atmosphere. But with our process, we could generate hydrogen on the roof of a building with ordinary sunlight."

The dye is essential to the Cal Tech process. It is a complex molecule containing a pair of rhodium atoms. When visible light strikes the compound, these metal atoms react to break down the bonds between oxygen and hydrogen atoms in the water molecules attached to the dye molecule.

The water is now separated into hydrogen and oxygen and it is a relatively simple matter to draw off the hydrogen gas.

The dye gives the water a blue color at first, Prof. Gray explained, but as the rhodium atoms are oxidized, the color changes to yellow. To reverse the system and enable the reaction to continue indefinitely, a way must be found to return electrons into the solution. This has yet to be achieved.

"What we've demonstrated in the laboratory," Prof. Gray said, "is the first half of the process. We haven't yet done the second half [returning electrons to the dye molecule] although we have several ideas on how this might be done. We don't regard it as a major problem."

At the moment, the Cal Tech professor emphasized, the process is only a laboratory experiment and a great deal of research would have to be done before any kind of operational system could evolve.

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Chicago to Repay U.S. Job Funds It Used Illegally

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP).—Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said yesterday that Chicago has agreed to repay about $1 million in federal job funds that it used illegally to hire ineligible and politically favored public service workers.

Using Chicago as an example of what other municipal scofflaws face in a crackdown on job funds abuse, Mr. Marshall said the city also has agreed to give up some of its control over selection of job recipients.

Labor Department officials said it was the strongest action ever taken by the department in monitoring the nation's multibillion-dollar job programs.

Mr. Marshall said he has set up a "special review staff" to investigate other possible violations of Labor Department laws and regulations.

He said investigations are already planned or underway into allegations of improper use of jobs funds in New York City, Atlanta and Gary, Ind.

Report Points to Advantages iving, Working Underground

EVA, Sept. 1 (AP).—Living and working under the ould cut energy costs by up to 75 per cent, a report by the United Nations Economic Commission for uggested today.

report said that underground development could be- nmonplace for many business and industrial person- e insulating properties of the earth offer "potential s in both heating and cooling" and could be particu- ful for manufacturing and warehousing, it said.

r advantages include lower maintenance costs from free operations, stability of delicate instruments and and strong foundations for heavy equipment.

ding industrial and commercial operations below evel offers considerable relief from rising power bills," t said.

report was supplied by the Canadian secretariat of an nized seminar on energy and human settlements to n Ottawa next month.

report said that in the United States tests have that owners of single, underground homes have cut ting bills by more than 60 per cent. And residents arently encountered "no real problems" in adjusting sence of windows.

principle objection to underground development is ical, the report said. U.S. researchers, it said, have at companies working underground have experienced nual loss or turnover of staff." Some employees refer working underground because of the "constant ental conditions," researchers claimed.

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For reservations at these hotels, or at Jakarta Hilton, Hong Kong Hilton, and Kuala Lumpur Hilton, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 1

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
		ACF 2	10	29	33	32¾	32¾—	¼
		AMF 1.24	8	193	17½	17¼	17¼+	¼
		APL Cp 1	6	22	14⅞	14¼	14¼	
		ARASv 1.45	10	38	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	⅜
		ASA .60		76	18⅞	18½	18⅝—	⅛
		ATOInc .40	e	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	
		AbbtLb 1.20	14	878	49⅛	49	49¼+	⅛
		AcmeC .40	18	55	12¾	12½	12¾+	⅛
		AdmDg .04	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		AdmEx 1.15e		28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
		AdmMi .15e	7	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		Addrsg .10e	23	239	14¼	14	14¼+	⅜
		AetnaLf 1.60	6	x419	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	¼
16	10½	Aguirre		31	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
20	15¾	Ahmans .80	5	18	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	¼
3⅞	2¾	Alleen	58	17	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
35⅞	21	AirPrd .20b	10	1377	24	23⅜	23¾—	⅛
34⅛	26¾	Airco 1.35	6	143	28⅞	27½	28⅜+	1⅛
19⅛	14¼	Akzona 1.20	47	10	16¼	16	16 —	⅛
18¾	14⅝	AlaGas 1.40	7	8	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜+	⅜
116½	112	AlaP pf 11		z100	116¼	116	116¼	
106	93	AlaP pf 9.44		z1000	104½	103	104½+	⅞
95	89½	AlaP pf 8.16		z1300	94½	92	94½+	1¼
22	15	Alaskin .66	9	39	17¼	17	17	
20⅝	16	Albany .80	5	3	16	16	16 —	¼
8⅝	6	Alberto .26	14	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
25¼	19⅝	Albertsn .80	9	11	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	⅛
29½	23½	AlcanAl 1.40	9	245	25¾	25⅜	25¾+	⅛
22⅞	18⅛	AlcoStd .96	5	4	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	
23⅝	16⅝	AlconLb .32	14	30	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅜
8⅝	5⅝	Alexdr .40	7	16	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
15⅛	11⅝	AllgCp .60a	6	20	14⅛	14	14⅛	
25⅛	18⅝	AllgLd 1.28	10	17	20½	20¼	20½	
22⅝	19⅝	AllgPw 1.68	9	180	21⅛	21	21 —	⅜
16	12⅝	AllenGp .70	8	344	u16⅞	16	16⅝+	⅝
26⅞	20	Allergan .40	11	51	25¼	24¾	25 +	⅛
51¾	38¼	AlldCh 1.80	9	753	43⅞	42⅞	43¼+	1
14⅛	12¼	AlldMnt .72	7	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	
24⅛	19⅝	AlldStr 1.10	7	24	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	
4⅝	2⅜	AlldSup		20	3¼	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
33⅞	25½	AllisCh 1.10	5	107	27⅞	27½	27½	
19	12¾	AlphPrt .72	4	14	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
59½	44½	Alcoa 1.80	9	85	45⅞	45½	45⅞+	⅛
36¾	24¼	AmlSug 2	8	11	24½	d24	24 —	½
59¾	36⅞	Amax 1.75	11	1052	47¼	44½	44⅝+	2½
141	97	Amax pf5.25		2	109	108	109 +	2½
59½	42⅛	Amax pf 3		31	47	46¾	47 —	1⅛
30⅛	21⅛	AMBAC 1.30	8	160	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
14	10⅝	Amcord .80	8	92	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
24⅞	17½	Amrce 1.20	6	11	20¾	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
41¼	33¾	Amrc pf 2.60		24	37½	37½	37½	
37⅞	29½	AHess .80b	6	227	32½	32	32¼+	½
82	66½	AHes pf 3.50		19	72⅝	72½	72⅝+	⅜
24	18⅝	AAirFlt .56	9	6	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
14⅝	9	AmAir		660	10⅛	10	10	
5	2¾	AmAir wt		24	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
22¾	21	AAir pf 2.18		37	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
16⅞	13⅝	AmBaker 1	6	112	u17	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
48⅛	43	ABrnds 3.04	9	147	46	45⅝	45⅝+	⅛
26	23½	ABrd pf 1.70		4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
47	33¼	ABdcst 1	8	175	41¼	41	41¼+	⅜
14⅝	10⅛	ABldM .50	7	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
41¾	37⅞	AmCan 2.50	7	63	40	39¾	39⅞+	⅛
24⅛	22¼	ACan pf 1.75		2	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
2¾	1¾	ACentry		17	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
19⅛	16	ACredt 1.16	5	19	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
29¾	25⅛	ACyan 1.50	9	202	26⅛	25¾	25¾—	⅛
27⅞	22¼	ADstTel .96	10	6	26⅛	26	26⅛	
8½	6⅞	ADualVl		2	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
25¾	23	AElPw 2.06	9	218	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜+	¼
41⅝	35	AmExp 1.20	13	616	41⅜	41⅛	41¼+	¼
15½	12⅝	AFamily .50	6	72	14⅝	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
4	2⅞	AmFnSys	5	16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
25⅛	23½	AGIBd 1.96a		22	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜+	⅛
19	16½	AGnCv 1.32		26	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
21¼	17¾	AGenIns .68	5	58	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
30	25⅛	AGIn pf 1.80		28	27½	27½	27½	
24⅛	16¾	AmHoist 1	5	83	17½	17⅛	17¼+	⅜
32½	24⅞	AHome 1.20	16	581	29½	29¼	29¼	
140	112½	AHome pf 2		1	131¼	131¼	131¼+	1¼
31	22	AmHosp .56	13	179	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	
5⅝	4½	AmInvst .24	7	21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	¼
16	10⅞	AMI .24a	8	31	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
11⅞	8	AMedcp .15	5	219	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
5¼	3¾	AmMotrs	6	211	4	3⅞	4	
47½	40	ANatR 2.80	7	44	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	
36⅛	25⅜	AStand 1.70	8	72	34	33¾	34 +	⅛
11	6¼	ASterll .20	15	58	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜+	⅛
36⅞	25¾	AmStrs 2.10	7	19	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	
65⅞	60⅛	ATT 4.20	9	1574	60⅝	60¼	60½+	⅛
68⅝	64¼	ATT pf 4		11	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝+	¼
51⅜	48⅞	ATT pf 3.64		9	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜+	⅛
52⅝	49¼	ATT pf 3.74		100	51¼	51¼	51¼+	⅛
13⅞	11⅝	AWatWk .76	5	8	13⅛	13	13 —	¼
19⅛	15	Ameron 1	7	15	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
12½	5⅝	AmesD .40	4	26	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
35	27	Ametek 1.40	10	32	31	30⅞	31 +	¾
17¼	14⅜	Amfac 1	11	12	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
18⅞	11½	AMIC .10	5	22	13⅞	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
30⅞	24¼	AMPInc .48	16	80	29½	29	29½+	⅜
13½	10	Ampco .60	7	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
11¾	7⅜	Ampex	11	142	10⅛	10¼	10½	
2⅝	1½	AmrepCp		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	¼
26¼	19¼	Amstar 1.35	7	x17	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
8⅝	7⅞	Amst pf .68		x3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
59⅝	44	Amsted 2.20	9	15	55½	55¼	55½+	⅛
9⅛	5⅜	Amtel .44	9	27	8½	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
32⅜	26½	AnchrH 1.50	7	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	
26¼	19⅜	AndClay 1	7	6	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
7½	6	Angelica .24	7	10	6⅛	6	6	
9¼	6½	Anixter .24	8	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
9¾	7⅛	AnsulCo .53t		2	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
28¼	16¼	Apache .70	12	43	21	20⅝	21 +	⅜
49⅞	32¾	ApcoOil	11	36	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
2⅛	1½	ApecoCp		78	1⅝	d 1⅜	1½—	⅛
19⅞	10½	ApldDig	16	385	18½	17⅞	18⅛—	⅛
44½	23⅝	ApldDig pf 1		7	41⅛	40⅜	40⅜—	½
17¼	12½	ArcataN .68	6	16	14	13⅞	14 +	⅜
21¾	15¼	ArchrD .20b	9	209	19⅛	18¾	19	
5½	3½	ArcticEnt	10	77	5⅛	5	5⅛	
3½	2⅜	Aristar		30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21¼	18½	ArizPSv 1.48	7	89	21	20¾	20⅞+	⅛
120	114	AriPpf 10.70		z10	116¼	116¼	116¼+	¾
12	9½	ArkBest .52b	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
35½	28⅞	ArkLGs 1.80	9	243	33½	32¾	33½+	1
4⅛	2½	ArlenRlty		96	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8¼	4¾	Armada	6	70	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
32⅛	22⅞	Armco 1.80	9	76	25¼	24½	25¼+	⅝
30⅛	26¾	Arm pf 2.10		3	27½	27¼	27¼—	⅛
27¼	18¼	ArmstCk 1	10	85	18½	18⅜	18½	
34¾	21	ArmRu 1.20	4	49	26½	26¼	26½+	⅜
22⅞	17¼	AroCorp 1b	6	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
19¼	14⅛	Arvin .80	3	75	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
31⅞	26¼	½Urvinin pf 2		5	26½	26¼	26½	
23⅝	15	Asarco .80	9	173	16⅛	15⅞	16	
37⅛	29¾	AshlOil 1.90	6	69	30⅝	30⅝	30½	
33⅝	24	AsdDG 1.50	9	31	27⅝	27½	27⅝—	⅛
16⅝	13	Athlone .80	5	29	14¼	14	14⅛—	¼
3⅝	1⅞	AtlcoMtg		14	2	2	2	
24⅞	21⅜	AtCyEl 1.62	9	46	22⅞	22½	22⅞+	⅛
61⅞	50	AtlRich 2	10	467	55	54⅝	54¾+	⅛
74¾	63¼	AtlRc pf 2.80		31	66½	65¾	66¼+	¾
29½	19½	AtlasCp		50	20⅝	20	20⅝	
30½	21½	AutoDta .40	17	16	27¼	27⅛	27¼+	¼
10¼	7⅜	Autmtn .40	6	33	10	9⅞	9⅞	
18⅛	13	AvcoCp	3	157	16	15¾	16 +	⅛
1¼	5-16	AvcoCp wt		21	⅜	⅜	⅜+	1-32
23½	16⅞	Avery .44	11	57	18⅛	18	18 —	½
20⅛	16	Avnet .70	6	148	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
52⅛	43½	Avon 2.20	16	509	47½	47¼	47¼	

B

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
2¾	1⅝	BTMtg		53	2	2	2	
60⅛	28¼	BabkW 1.50a	14	1903	60⅛	60	60	
9⅝	6⅛	Bache .40	9	23	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
13½	9⅝	Bakerin .36	7	50	10	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
53½	42½	BakrIntl .64	12	382	49½	49	49¼+	1
21¼	16½	BallCp 1	7	2	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
29⅝	17⅝	BallyMf	16	137	21⅜	21⅛	21¼+	¼
28¼	24¾	BaltGE 2.16	10	72	28¼	28	28⅛+	⅛
61	53⅞	Balt pfB 4.50		z10	56½	56½	56½—	1
26	15⅛	BanCal .60	15	10	20½	20½	20½+	¼
18¾	12⅞	Bandag .40	10	21	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
22	11⅛	BangPnt	5	72	18½	18⅛	18½+	⅛
26½	15	BanP pf 1.25		5	23¼	23¼	23¼+	¼
38	21½	BanP pf 2		30	34	33½	33¾+	⅛
15⅞	13½	BkofVa .88	12	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
30⅞	22⅛	BankAm .94	9	382	24	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
42	35¾	BankTr 3	8	50	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞+	⅛
29⅞	27⅞	BnkT pf 2.50		1	29	29	29	
38⅞	31¾	Barber 1.60	12	2	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	
14⅛	10½	BardCR .28	10	119	11¼	10⅞	11	
19⅞	16¼	BarnsGp .90	7	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
19⅝	14⅝	BasicInc 1	5	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
40	26¾	BatesMf .80	37	8	35¼	35	35 —	⅛
39½	28⅛	BauschL 1	9	17	34¼	33⅞	34 +	¼
40⅞	28¼	BaxtTrv .30	17	428	36¼	35¼	35⅜—	⅝
3¼	1⅝	BayRolP		30	3	2⅞	2⅞	
24⅞	21	BayStG 1.56	6	3	23½	23½	23½	
32⅝	25⅛	Bearing .60	10	42	28¼	28	28¼+	⅜
28⅞	22⅜	BeatFds .96	12	261	25⅞	25½	25¾+	⅛
31	22¼	Beckmn .32	15	2	29	29	29 —	⅛
34⅞	25½	BectnD .60	12	84	29⅝	28⅞	29¼+	½
31¾	19⅞	BeechA 1	10	495	30½	29⅞	30⅛	
9⅜	5⅛	Beker		72	5¼	d 5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
34⅜	23¼	BelcoP 1	6	36	30¼	29⅞	29⅞+	¼
8½	6⅞	BeldnH .36b	8	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	
23	17¼	BellHow .84	22	545	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
6¼	4⅛	BellInd .08e	5	18	4⅞	4½	4½	
53⅛	45½	BellCd 4.08	9	20	49½	49¼	49½+	⅛
23½	19¼	Bemis 1.20	6	3	20	19⅝	20 +	⅜
47	36	Bendix 2	7	56	37½	37½	37½	
27	21	BenfCp 1.60	7	312	21⅜	21¼	21⅜+	¼
60⅞	47½	Benef pf 4.30		5	50	50	50	
30	27½	Benef pf 2.50		z60	29½	29½	29½—	⅛
2¼	1⅝	BnfStM		77	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅝	1½	BengtB .03e	12	22	2¼	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
6¼	3⅝	BerkeyP	12	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
25⅝	17⅝	BestPd	9	108	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	
40⅝	20⅛	BethStl 1	10	314	21⅜	21½	21½	
34⅜	27⅞	BigThr .40b	15	46	32⅝	32	32¼+	½
20⅛	15⅛	BlackDr .48	16	1304	17⅞	17¼	17¾+	½
19½	11½	BlairJn 1	6	27	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
21¼	15⅝	BlissL 1b	7	1	16	16	16 +	⅛
23⅜	18	BlockH 1.25	11	129	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
31⅜	23⅝	BlueB 1.20	4	40	24	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
6⅞	4¾	Bluebrd .20	6	14	5⅜	5½	5⅜+	¼
5¼	3	BobbieBr		35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
59⅞	37½	Boeing 2	8	258	55⅝	54⅝	55 +	⅜
29¾	27¼	Boeing wi		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
33¾	24⅝	BoiseC 1.10	7	414	25⅞	25¼	25⅞+	⅛
36⅛	31¼	Borden 1.56	8	68	32¾	32½	32⅝	
33⅝	25¼	BorgW 1.60	6	89	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
5	3⅛	Bormans	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
28⅞	25⅝	BosEd 2.44	11	62	26½	26⅜	26⅜—	⅛
13⅛	12	BosE pr 1.17		20	12½	12⅜	12½—	⅛
16¼	14⅞	BosE pr 1.46		15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
11⅛	8⅞	Braniff .30	6	400	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
41⅜	29⅝	BraunC .60	6	8	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	¼
33⅛	24⅝	BrigSt .92a	11	51	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛—	½
35	28¾	BristM 1.10	13	599	35	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
44	37¾	BrigtM pf 2		7	42	41½	42 +	1
16¾	13⅝	BritPet .33e	14	496	15⅞	15¼	15¾+	⅛
35⅞	27¼	BrkwGl 1.40	6	22	27¾	d27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
22⅛	19½	SkyUG 1.80	7	7	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
28¼	26	BkUG pf2.47		7	27⅜	27¼	27¼	
10½	8⅜	BwnShp .30	10	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
10½	8⅜	Brown .30	9	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
11	7½	BwnFer .40	10	69	10	9¾	9¾—	⅛
17⅛	12¾	Brnswk .60	6	90	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
27¼	18½	BrushW 1	6	2	20	20	20 +	¼
27⅛	18¾	BucyEr .64	10	230	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	¼
23	18½	BuddCo 1.60	4	46	20⅞	20¾	20⅞+	⅛
62	55⅞	BuddCo pf 5		z200	58	57¾	57¾—	⅜
11⅞	8⅛	Budget .24b	6	26	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
41¼	25⅛	BuffFo 1.40a	8	1	35¾	35¾	35¾—	¼
13	11¼	BundyCp .88	6	5	12	11⅞	12	
23¼	20½	BunkHil 1.86		9	21⅞	21¾	21⅞+	⅛
12¼	8	BunkRa	3	17	11¼	11	11	
20⅝	15⅞	BnkR pf 1.50		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
30	22½	Burlind 1.40	7	62	24⅛	23⅞	24 —	⅛
53	41¾	BurlNo 1.60	6	275	44⅛	43¾	44⅛+	⅛
8	7⅜	BrlNo pf .55		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
51¼	48½	BrlNo pf2.85		21	49	48⅞	49 +	¼
20½	16⅞	Burndy .66	11	417	19¾	19½	19½—	¼
91¾	54⅛	Burrghs .80	14	306	71½	70½	70½—	⅜
23½	15⅛	Buttes .08e	5	43	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛

C

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
62¼	54	CBS 2	9	211	54¾	54⅝	54¾+	⅛
9½	3⅞	CCI Corp	10	37	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
40¼	34	CITFn 2.40	9	35	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞—	⅛
5½	4⅛	CLCAm .24	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	9⅝	CMI Inv	6	55	11	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
9¼	6½	CNA Finl	7	68	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16	13¼	CNA pf 1.10		12	14½	14¼	14⅜—	⅛
13⅝	12	CNAI 1.08a		19	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
54⅞	44½	CPC 2.50	10	81	54⅛	53⅝	53⅞+	⅛
21½	17⅝	CTS .70	7	15	18	17¾	17⅞	
49⅝	40⅛	CabotC 1.60	5	8	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜+	⅜
5⅝	3¼	Cadence	5	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9⅝	4	Caesars		534	9½	8½	9⅛+	1
9⅝	8	CalFinl	6	25	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
20½	18	CalPUt 1.64	10	2	19	19	19 +	⅛
18	12¼	Callhn .35b	18	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1½	CamerB	4	10	2	2	2	
28⅞	23	CmpRL .60a	25	11	27⅞	27¾	27¾—	⅜
39⅞	36¼	CamSp 1.48	12	18	36⅝	36½	36½	
24¼	20⅜	CampT .88	7	370	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜+	⅜
18½	15⅜	CdnPac .93e	5	266	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
9⅞	8	CanalR .64	18	8	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
57	44¼	CapCitis .20	9	47	47½	47	47 —	½
25	19½	CapHold .60	10	143	23	22⅞	22⅞	
1½	13-16	CapitMtg		1	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
40⅝	32	Carbor 1.24	8	126	34	33	33⅞+	⅜
3¼	2⅜	CarlingO	21	1	2½	2½	2½	
25	15¼	Carlisle 1	7	3	22½	22½	22½+	½
70½	62½	CaroCO	5	z40	67	67	67 +	½
6½	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	8	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
25⅛	21⅛	CaroPw 1.72	8	526	23⅝	23¼	23¼—	⅛
41⅞	34	CarTec 2.40	6	31	38¼	38¼	38⅛+	¼
		CarTec wi		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
20¼	15⅝	CarrCp .80	8	100	16⅛	15⅞	16 +	⅛
35½	29	Carr pf 2.25		z28	34	34	34 —	½
22	16⅝	CartHaw .90	9	96	18½	18	18¼	
8	6¼	CartWall .40	7	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10¼	8	CascNG .50r	8	12	8¾	8½	8¾+	¼
16½	14½	CastlCk .80b	7	8	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	
17¾	11⅜	CecoCp .72	25	52	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
53	40¼	Celanse 2.80	11	238	41	40⅞	41 +	⅛
54	51	Celan pf 4.50		2	52	52	52 —	½
5	2	Cenco	83	397	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
15¼	10½	Centex .16	8	45	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
17⅝	14⅞	CenSoW 1.26	9	295	16¼	16	16⅛+	⅛
19¾	17⅝	CenIlLt 1.60	10	9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
32¾	30⅛	CnILt pf 2.87		z1050	32	31½	31½—	½
16⅛	14¼	CenIlPS 1.28	10	30	15	14⅞	14⅞	
29⅛	23⅝	CenLaE 1.40	8	8	23⅝	23⅝	23¼+	⅛
17¼	15½	CeMPw 1.40	9	31	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	
16⅛	12¼	CenSoya .70	9	53	13	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
27¼	23¾	CenTel 1.50	10	274	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
30⅛	18	CentrDat	17	45	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
		CentrDat wi		5	24⅛	24	24⅛	
4	1⅝	Crt-teed .70	9	10	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	CessAir 1.20	7	18	27½	27¼	27½+	½
27⅛	19	Chmpin 1.10	7	433	19⅝	19¼	19⅝—	⅛
27½	20	Chml pf 1.20		109	20⅝	20¼	20⅝—	⅛
14⅝	9¾	ChamSp .68	9	39	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
5	3⅝	CharlCo .08	6	15	4	4	4 —	⅛
32¼	28	ChrtNY 2.12	6	12	29½	29⅜	29⅜	
10	8¼	ChasFd .70e		6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34⅞	29⅝	ChasM 2.20	8	209	31⅛	31	31⅛	
3¼	1⅞	ChaseT		16	2⅛	2	2	
7¼	5⅝	Chelsea .40	10	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
45⅝	28	Chemin 1.50	28	1094	u49½	45¼	49¼+	3⅜
47⅛	40	ChmNY 3	6	197	43⅞	43⅛	43½+	⅜
33⅝	26¼	ChesVa 1.36	6	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
25⅞	20½	ChesePn .84	13	157	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
43⅞	35	Chessie 2.32	7	71	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
64	53	ChiBrl 1.80	8	10	53¾	53¼	53¾+	¼
10⅛	6¼	ChiMlw		75	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
15½	12½	ChiMlw pf		6	12¾	12½	12⅝	
30⅞	21½	ChiPneT 2.20		50	24¾	24⅜	24⅝+	¼
6⅝	3⅝	ChkFull		11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8½	4⅝	ChrisCft	6	223	8	7⅞	8 +	⅜
22	12½	ChrCft pf1.40		13	20¾	19⅞	20¾+	½
17¾	14½	Chromal 1	6	2	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
22	14⅝	Chrysler 1	3	4⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15½+	⅛
29⅞	23⅝	ChurCh .60	10	99	28⅛	27⅝	27¾—	⅛
25⅞	20⅝	CinnGE 1.84	8	77	22⅛	22½	22½—	⅛
41½	34⅝	CinMil 1.40	9	4	39	38¾	39	
34	25½	Citicrp 1.06	8	1091	27	26⅝	26¾—	¼
63	50⅜	CitiesSv 3	6	241	52⅝	51¼	51⅜	
16¼	12½	CityInv .80	6	451	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
28¼	24⅝	CityIn pf 2		79	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	½
12⅝	11⅛	CityIh pf 1.10		28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
42¼	33	ClarkE 1.80	7	169	35⅝	35	35½+	⅜
19⅝	14	ClarkOil .50	9	x8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
71	52⅝	ClvClf 1.80a	9	14	53	52⅝	52⅝	
35⅛	32	ClevEl 2.64	7	92	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	
92½	86¾	ClvEl pf 7.40		z50	90	90	90	
14⅞	10⅞	Clevepk .60	9	16	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
13⅞	10⅞	Clorox .60	9	204	13	12¾	13 +	⅛
11¼	8⅞	CluetPea .50	5	101	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
12½	11⅜	CluetP pf 1		5	13	13	13 +	¼
24½	13⅛	CsStGs .30	7	142	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	¼
30	25¼	CsStGs pf1.83		14	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
26½	17⅝	CsSG pf1.19		6	23½	23⅛	23½+	⅜
9⅞	7⅛	CocaBtl .40a	11	62	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
40⅞	35⅞	CocaCol 1.54	16	168	40	39½	40 +	¼
20⅛	14⅝	ColdwBk .72	6	3	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
12⅞	9⅝	ColeNat .60	6	2	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
8	5⅛	Coleco	9	407	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
27⅞	23⅝	ColgPal 1	12	183	24⅞	24½	24⅝—	⅛
13	10	CollAlk .64	6	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
10¼	7½	CollnF .24	5	37	10	9⅞	10 +	¼
33¾	24¼	ColPenn 1	10	10	33	32⅞	32⅞—	¼
24¾	19	ColnSl 1.45	7	6	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
59¼	45¼	ColtInd 2.50	6	35	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	
37¼	28	ColGas 2.4	8	48	31	30⅞	30⅞+	⅛
64	58	ColGs pf5.62		2	60½	60½	60½—	⅛
17⅞	7⅞	ColuPict	5	176	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
28⅛	25¼	ColSOh 2.20	8	77	27½	27⅛	27½+	⅛
28¾	26¾	CoSO pf 2.42		4	28	27⅞	28 +	⅜
23¼	19	CombC .10e	7	166	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
		CmbEn n1.60	11	94	38⅛	38	38⅛	
21¾	17½	CmbEq .10	14	63	20½	20¼	20⅛+	⅛
32¼	25½	CmwE 2.40	9	232	30⅝	30	30¼+	¼
23	19⅝	CWE pf 1.42		3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
23⅛	21⅞	CWE pf 1.90		19	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛+	⅛
25¼	23⅞	CWE pf 2		10	24½	24½	24½—	½
103	99¾	CWE pf 8.38		35	102¾	102¾	102¾+	¼
28½	27	CWE pf 2.37		1	28	28	28	
33½	33½	CWE pf 2.87		34	33	32¾	32¾—	¼
8¾	3⅝	ComwOil		34	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅞	10¼	ComO pf1.72		2	12⅝	12½	12½	
37⅛	29⅝	Comsat 1	9	68	31½	31	31¼+	¼
41¼	31	Compgr .28	10	33	39⅝	39¼	39¼+	½
9¼	6⅝	CompScl	10	231	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
17¼	11⅜	ConAgr 1	5	30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
25⅛	21¼	ConelMl 1.40	4	6	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
18⅛	13¼	Congolm .40	7	84	16⅝	16¼	16½+	¼
21⅞	16⅞	ConnM 1.60	15	17	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	
25½	20⅞	Conrac .80	6	10	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	
25⅛	20¾	ConEd 2	5	227	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜+	⅛
80½	71⅛	ConE pf 6		1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛+	⅛
54	49	ConE pf 4.65		z170	53	52½	52½	
55¾	52¼	ConE pf 5		4	55¼	55	55¼—	¼
27	22⅞	ConFds 1.40	8	132	25¼	25	25⅛	
71½	63	ConF pf 4.50		3	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝	
26½	21½	ConFrgt .90	7	10	22⅞	22½	22½	
47⅛	34⅛	ConNG 2.50	7	58	43	42¾	42¾	
25⅞	20⅞	ConsPw 2.12	7	181	24½	24	24⅛+	¼
53	47½	CnPw pf4.50		z50	51	51	51	
93⅞	79⅛	CnPw pf7.72		z2320	88⅞	87¾	87¾—	1¼
27⅞	25⅛	CnPw pf2.43		6	26⅝	26⅝	26½	
82½	67¼	CnPw pf5.50		2	77	77	77	
9	6	ContAir	7	75	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
6⅛	3⅞	ContCop		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
59¼	47⅞	ContlCp 3	12	53	54¼	53	54¼+	⅛
37⅞	31¼	CntlGrp 2	7	167	32¼	32	32 —	⅛
27	25½	CntGp pr 2		6	26⅜	26⅜	26¼+	¼
29⅜	26	Contill 1.32	8	165	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	
17¼	15¼	ContlIP 1.28	8	10	15⅝	15½	15½	
2¾	1½	ContlIRt		4	2⅛	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
38	29⅝	Cont Oil 1.40	8	723	30¼	29⅝	30⅛+	½
17⅞	14⅝	ContTel 1.16	10	87	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝+	⅛
28⅝	19¾	CtlData .15	8	337	21⅜	21¼	21⅜+	⅛
22	19¼	Conwd 1.20	8	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
4⅝	3	CookUn .30t	11	28	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
49½	39⅝	Coopln 1.08	10	36	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝—	⅛
14¼	9⅞	CoopLab .20	15	23	13¼	13	13⅛	
18⅞	13¼	CoopTR .70	3	15	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
20⅛	17	Copeind .68	8	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
24	21	Coppwd 1.20	4	42	22	22	22 —	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Cordura .20	12	32	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
71½	59⅝	CornG 1.52	13	243	68⅝	67½	68½	
19⅝	15½	CorrBlk .80	11	1	19	19	19	
2	1	Cousins		36	1½	1½	1½	
16¼	12	Cowles .72	17	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
33⅝	26	CoxBdct .55	8	28	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	¼
15⅞	10½	Craig .40	3	25	11½	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
36	26⅝	Crane 1.40	8	53	29⅝	29	29 —	⅝
6⅝	4⅝	CreditF .32	8	16	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
29	24	CrockN 1.66	7	84	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	
47¼	41½	CrockN pf 3		1	42	42	42 —	¼
16⅝	13½	CrompK .90	6	8	14	14	14	
32½	27¾	CrouHl 1	11	5	29½	29½	29½	
23¾	19¾	CrwnCk	7	99	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	¼
45⅛	32⅝	CrwZel 1.90	8	137	33⅝	33	33⅝+	⅛
35⅝	26¼	CrumF 1.56	7	228	32⅝	32¼	32¼	
23⅝	19⅝	Culbro 1.32	6	11	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Culligan .48	9	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
58½	42½	CumEn 1.40	5	99	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝—	¼
12⅝	11⅞	CurrInc 1.08	5	15	12¾	12½	12⅝	
19⅝	16¼	CurtNoll .80	6	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
19⅝	15¼	CurtW .60	7	14	16½	16½	16½—	¼
45⅛	37¾	CutlerH 2.10	8	9	43⅛	43	43⅛+	⅛
28½	20	Cyclp 1.20a	5	4	21¾	21⅛	21¼+	⅛
26⅝	17	Cyprus 1.40	19	37	17⅞	17¼	17⅝—	⅜

D

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
9⅝	5¼	DPF	20	316	u 9¾	9⅛	9¾	
8¼	5⅝	Damon .20	84	25	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
14	8¼	DanRiv .64	6	309	12½	11⅞	12⅛+	⅜
29⅞	22	DanaCp 1.12	7	260	24	22¾	23⅝+	⅝
39	20¼	Dartind 1	8	81	35¼	35⅛	35¼+	½
41⅝	33¼	Dart pf		3	38	37¾	37¾+	⅛
52	34	DataGen	19	108	49¼	48⅝	49¼+	⅝
31½	17½	Datapnt	13	126	u32⅝	31⅝	31⅞+	¼
19¾	15¼	Dayco .50b	4	22	15⅝	d15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
38⅜	29½	DaytHd 1.20	9	350	u39⅛	38⅝	39⅛+	⅝
22⅞	18⅝	DaytPL 1.66		26	19¼	19⅛	19¼+	⅛
33½	24⅝	Deere 1.20	6	301	26	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
29⅝	26	DelMon 1.60	7	27	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞—	⅛
15	13	DelmP 1.20	10	71	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
39⅝	30	DeltaAir .70	7	70	35¼	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
7¼	4⅛	Deltona		14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
25⅛	18⅝	Dennys .60	11	252	26	25⅜	25⅝—	⅛
30⅞	19⅝	Dentsply .80	12	16	21¼	21	21 —	⅛
20¼	12½	DeSoto .80	8	51	18	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
18	15⅛	DetEd 1.45		135	17¼	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
74¼	63½	DetE pf 5.50		2	71½	71	71 +	⅛
105	95¼	DetE pf 9.32		z10	105	105	105 +	⅛
86	76	DetE pf 7.45		z810	u86½	86	86½+	½
85½	75	DetE pf 7.36		z20	83	83	83	
29⅞	27½	DetE pf 2.75		17	29	28½	29 +	⅛
30⅛	27⅝	DE pfB 2.75		7	29	28⅝	29 +	¼
30	22⅝	Dexter 1	5	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
9¼	6½	DiGior .40	7	21	9	8⅞	8⅞	
15¼	12⅝	DialCp 1.12	6	13	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
39⅞	32¼	DiamInt 2	9	108	35	34⅝	34⅞+	⅛
29¼	17	DiaM		25	24	23⅝	23¾+	⅛
38⅝	27½	DiamS 1.10	7	202	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
10⅛	6⅞	DickAB .20	9	11	9	9	9	
13⅝	10¼	Dictaph .64	8	56	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Diebold .50	17	12	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
54	36⅝	DigitalEq	17	833	48⅛	47½	47⅝—	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Dillingm .52	6	33	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
36⅛	30	Dillon 1.20	12	25	35	34¾	35 +	⅛
47⅞	32½	Disney .16b	16	425	40⅜	40	40 —	⅜
2	1	Div-sidin		22	1	1	1	
1⅝	13-16	DivrsMtg		18	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
4⅝	11	DrPepper .56	17	323	14½	14⅛	14⅜	
57⅞	42½	DomeM .80	14	18	51⅜	51	51⅜+	⅜
4½	2¼	DonLJ .14	13	68	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
26⅛	22	Donnly .76	10	23	25	24⅝	24⅞	
18	15	DrOlly .32	5	11	16½	16¼	16½	
16	10⅛	Dorsey .50	7	23	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
43½	34⅝	DoverCp 1.20	10	12	38½	38	38 —	½
43½	30	Dow Ch 1.20	9	790	31⅛	30½	30⅝—	¼
34⅝	29¾	DowJn 1.16	13	2	32¼	32⅛	32¼+	⅛
33	22¼	Dravo 1.05	10	12	27¾	27½	27¾+	⅜
47⅛	37½	Dresr .88	7	129	42¼	42	42¼+	¼
18¼	16¼	DrexB 1.44		3	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
9¼	7⅞	Dreyfs .55e	8	22	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
125	110⅛	duPont 5	12	195	113	111⅝	111⅝—	¾
66⅛	62½	duPnt pf4.50		24	64¼	63⅞	64¼+	⅛
23½	19⅞	DukeP 1.60	9	195	21⅛	21	21⅛—	⅛
93	84	Duke pf 6.75		3	89½	87	89½+	½
107½	99⅛	Duke pf 8.70		z7170	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛—	⅛
102⅛	93½	Duke pf 8.20		z10	97½	97½	97½—	1½
97½	89⅛	Duke pf 7.80		112	96½	95	95⅝—	⅝
31¼	29	Duke pf 2.69		59	30¼	29⅞	30⅛—	⅛
31⅜	25⅝	DunBr 1.24	15	50	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
21½	19⅛	DuqLtg 1.72	10	52	20	19⅝	19⅝	
25½	23	Duq pf 2		z70	24½	24⅛	24⅛+	¼
27	24⅛	Duq pfG 2.10		z200	25½	25⅛	25⅛+	¼
33	5	Duq pf 2.31		z100	26½	26½	26½	
31	25	Duq pf 2.75		z180	29½	29¼	29½	
90⅞	84½	Duq pf 7.20		z10	90	90	90	
13⅝	10¼	Du hB .14	13	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Dymo .44	6	6	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	

E

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
21½	16½	EG&G .35	12	76	17⅞	17½	17⅞—	⅛
4¼	3⅝	EMILt .12e	9	102	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
52¾	40⅝	E Syst 1.60b	6	59	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝+	⅜
22	17¼	EagleP .68	8	11	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅜
25	17¼	EascoCp .90	8	34	20¾	20⅝	20¾+	¼
9⅝	6	EastAir	5	185	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
29⅛	9⅞	EastGF .80	9	546	20⅞	20½	20½—	¼
19⅞	16⅞	EastUtl 1.60	12	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
86¾	55⅛	EsKod 1.60a	16	1546	62⅛	60⅞	60⅞—	1
45⅞	35½	Eaton 2	7	222	38	37½	37⅞+	⅜
27⅜	21⅛	Echlin .60	12	10	24½	24⅜	24½	
29⅝	20⅝	EckrdJk .48	12	118	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
65	53⅛	EdisBr 2.20	8	3	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛+	¼
15⅛	12⅛	Edwrd .60a	4	2	12⅝	12¼	12⅜+	¼
20	14⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	397	17¼	17⅛	17¼+	¼
3¼	1⅝	ElecAssc		6	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
20¼	15½	EDS .72	13	37	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3½	ElecMo	7	648	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛
11	9½	EMM pf 1k		23	10⅝	10	10⅝+	⅜
29	17½	Elgin .48	5	23	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
5⅞	4⅝	Elixir	5	13	5¼	5¼	5¼	
31⅝	25⅝	Eltra 1.16	7	13	26⅞	26½	26⅞+	⅜
35	31¼	EmerEl 1	15	310	34⅝	34⅛	34¼—	⅛
42⅞	32⅝	EmerA 1.50	18	28	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝+	⅛
15	11	Emeryta .50	18	58	15⅝	15	15	
40	32⅝	Emhart 1.80	6	x39	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛+	⅜
17	15	EmpDE 1.35	9	26	15½	15⅜	15½	
6⅞	5⅝	EmpD pf .50		z100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
29⅞	18¼	EmpGas .40	7	48	26⅛	25½	25½—	⅜
36⅛	25	EngMC 1.20	7	340	30⅛	29½	29⅝—	⅛
6¾	5⅛	EnnisB .36	5	7	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
33⅝	27¼	Enserch 1.80	8	1703	29⅜	29	29⅛+	⅛
25⅛	23½	Entex 1.20	7	x20	23⅝	d23¼	23½+	⅛
42⅝	31½	Envrtec .80	10	59	37⅝	37¼	37¼+	⅛
30¼	25⅛	Equifax 2a	9	4	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
14	11¾	Equimk .88	6	8	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
39	35⅛	EquitGs 2.84	6	6	36	36	36 +	⅛
26⅝	23¾	EqtLf 2.20	11	7	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
35⅞	29½	Esmrk 1.84	8	25	30½	30⅛	30½	
12¼	8¼	Esquire .05e	13	11	11½	11⅛	11½—	⅛
13⅝	7¼	EssexCh .40	6	15	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
8¾	6¼	Estrlin .36	8	24	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
45¼	40⅛	Ethyl 1.70	6	7	41¼	40⅞	40⅞—	⅜
59¼	52	Ethyl pf 2.40		20	53¼	53¼	53¼—	⅜
15½	11⅛	EvansP .60		321	15⅛	14⅝	15 +	¼
15⅞	14⅛	Evan pr 1.40		28	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
29⅛	23⅞	ExCeIO 1.40	6	37	25⅝	25⅛	25½	
21⅝	19⅝	Exclsr 1.73e		5	20¼	20⅛	20¼+	⅛
55¾	45⅞	Exxon 3	9	647	48⅞	48½	48⅝+	⅛

F

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
27½	23¾	FMC 1.20	6	x120	24½	24	24⅛	
39	35	FMC pf 2.25		x4	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞+	⅛
11⅞	7⅝	Fabrge .40	11	94	11½	11	11½+	⅜
9⅛	5½	FabriCtr .20	5	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
8	5½	FacetEnt	15	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
41⅛	24	FairCm .80	10	39	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛—	⅛
16¼	9⅛	FairInd .30	12	76	14	13¾	14 +	¼
13⅝	9⅞	FairmtF .76	9	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
29½	23⅞	FalconS	12	133	27¾	26¾	27⅜+	1⅛
11⅛	8⅛	FrWstFn		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅝	2¾	FarahMf		16	3⅝	3½	3½	
7⅜	4½	Fedders		54	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
32½	24	FedCo 1.80		6	31¼	31¼	31¼+	¼
26⅛	21⅝	FdMog 1.50	5	13	22½	22	22½+	⅜
17½	15¼	FedNMt 1	6	1950	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
19⅝	14¼	FedPB .90	5	18	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅜
21½	13½	FdSignl .80	10	187	18⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	1⅛
49⅛	33	FedDSt 1.46	12	319	41⅜	41	41⅛+	⅛
34⅞	28	Ferro 1.44	7	20	29	28⅞	29	
10⅛	8⅛	Fibrebd		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
35⅛	32⅞	FldUnl 2.40	7	6	33	32⅞	32⅞	
25⅞	19	Fldcrst 1.40	6	18	25	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Filtrol	6	27	14½	14¼	14½+	¼
21⅞	16¾	FinSanB .72	4	14	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
25⅛	17	FinlFed .80	5	31	23⅞	23¾	23⅞+	⅛
23¾	16½	Firestn 1.10	10	181	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
18¾	13⅝	FtChrt .80	6	147	18⅛	18¼	18⅛+	⅛
22⅞	17⅞	FstChic 1	8	70	20¼	20	20⅛—	⅛
37⅛	29⅝	FtIntTx 1.12	9	3	30	30	30 —	⅛
43¾	37⅛	FtinBn 1.40	10	195	41½	41	41½+	½
17	10⅛	FstMiss .36	6	55	11⅛	11	11	
30⅛	26½	FstNBo 1.88	8	14	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
26⅝	23¼	FtNStBn 2	8	33	25⅛	25⅛	25½	
18⅝	15½	FstPa 1.32	9	106	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
2⅛	1½	FtPaMtg		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
13	11⅝	FstUnRl	11	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7½	5⅝	FtVaBk .45	8	55	7	6⅞	7	
25⅞	21	FtWisc 1.76	8	1	24	24	24 +	⅛
31	24⅜	FischM 1.20	9	26	29⅛	29	29⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8	FishFds .60	6	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14⅝	11½	FshrScl .36	6	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Fleet77nf .46	8	1924	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
17⅛	15	Fleming .80	8	7	16	16	16	
19⅝	10⅛	FlexiV .40	8	186	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
23	17¼	Flntkot 1.16	12	39	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
38⅝	23⅛	FlaECst	16	7	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛+	½
26	20	FlaGas 1.20	7	138	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
28⅛	21½	FlaPL 1.76	11	445	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
34⅛	28⅜	FlaPow 2.28	8	686	31⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	1¼
24½	17⅜	FlaStl 1.20	17	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
43⅛	33¼	FluorCp 1	10	140	39⅝	38½	39½+	1⅛
103	80	Fluor pf 3		1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝+	1⅝
7⅛	5⅝	FdFair .20	9	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	
17⅞	14¼	FooteCB 1.20	7	4	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅛
47⅝	41⅛	FordM 3	4	1308	44	43¼	43⅝+	⅜
19⅝	15	ForMcK 1.10	7	26	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	FtDear 1.24		23	15⅛	15	15 +	⅛
38¼	32⅝	FtHowP .80	11	22	35	34⅝	34⅝—	⅜
29⅝	19½	FosWh .85	10	73	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
54	42⅛	Foxbro 1.20	9	109	47½	47¼	47⅜+	⅜
29½	9⅝	FrankM .74	4	147	10	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
31⅝	20⅛	FrpMin 1.60	9	53	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
24⅛	8⅝	Frigtrn .10e	17	39	9⅝	9⅛	9½+	⅛
31⅛	26⅛	Fruehf 2	6	43	27½	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
13	8½	Fuqua .36	6	84	9¼	8⅞	9¼+	⅛

G

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅝	9¼	GAFCp .60	9	26	10	9¾	9¾	
19⅝	16	GAFpf 1.20		12	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
34⅛	27⅛	GATX 1.80	12	41	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
10¼	7⅜	GCA .10e	11	25	8	7⅞	8	
6⅝	4⅝	GDV		13	5⅛	5¼	5⅛+	⅛
7⅜	4⅞	Gable		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
39⅛	22½	GamSk 1.40	12	17	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜+	⅛
36	24	GaSk pf 1.75		1	26¾	26¾	26¾—	2⅝
40⅝	32⅝	Gannett 1.20	16	107	35½	35¼	35½	
13	8	GapStr .20e	6	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
22⅛	16	GardDn .76	1	77	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
15¼	13⅛	Garfink 1.04	6	4	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
15⅝	13⅜	GasEvc 1.20	8	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
11⅛	6¼	Gatewy .54e	4	27	10	9⅞	9⅞	
38⅛	22	Gearhrt .36	12	8	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
19	19½	Geico .46a	9	46	19⅜	d19	19 —	½
19⅝	17⅛	GemCa		11	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9⅝	GAInv 1.22e		10	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
69⅛	52⅛	GnAmO 1b	15	62	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝—	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GnBcsh .80	7	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	GnCable .82	9	104	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
27⅛	20½	GCInma .68	9	10	26	26	26 +	¼
61⅛	49	GenDyn	6	94	56¼	55⅞	56⅛+	¼
57¼	47⅞	GenEL 1.4?						
36⅛	29	GnFds 1.64	9	127	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝—	⅛
26⅛	21⅜	GnGth 1.42e	18	42	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
13⅝	9½	GenHost .60	4	16	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
23⅛	17¼	GenInst .10r	9	63	20	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
38½	35⅛	GnInstr pf 3		1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
20⅛	12⅝	GenMed .30	7	48	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅜
34⅞	26¼	GnMills .88	13	113	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
78½	64⅝	GnMot 6.55e	6	1084	68	67½	67½—	⅛
55	51½	GMot pf 3.75		1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞+	⅛
73¼	69⅛	GMot pf 5		2	71⅝	71½	71½	
10½	6¼	GenPort	47	250	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
21½	18	GPU 1.68	8	160	20⅞	20¾	20¾+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	GnRefr .10e		3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
28⅛	24	GnSignl .68	13	90	24½	24	24⅛	
8⅛	5⅞	GenSteel .29t	6	7	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
33½	28½	GTelEl 2.24	8	316	31⅜	31¼	31¼	
36⅛	31	GTE pf 2.50		2	34¼	34¼	34¼	
29⅝	27½	GTE pf 2.48		1	29	29	29 —	⅛
16⅛	14½	GTFl pf 1.25		z100	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
29¾	24	GTire 1.20b	6	138	25⅝	25¼	25⅝+	⅛
6¾	3⅝	Genesco		107	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
26	21	Genstr 1.40	5	56	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
37½	29½	GenuPts .90	15	109	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
38½	26½	GaPac .80b	12	464	28½	28¼	28⅜+	⅛
30¾	28⅞	GaPw pf2.75		20	30	29⅞	29⅞+	⅛
39½	24⅝	Gerber 1.40	14	38	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞+	¼
212	174	Getty 3.70e	12	25	179	178¼	178¼—	¼
19	17½	Getty pf 1.20		3	18	18	18	
10⅛	8⅛	GiantPC .60	38	6	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	¼
12½	8⅝	GibrlFn .10r	5	157	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	GldLew .50	9	13	11½	11⅛	11½+	¼
30½	25¼	Gillette 1.50	11	974	27	26⅝	26⅞+	⅜
9⅝	6⅝	GinosInc	13	76	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10½	GleasW .52	8	1	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
10⅛	7	GlobMar		131	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
37⅛	24⅛	GlobeU 1.60a	6	725	u40¼	38	38⅞+	1⅞
20⅞	17⅛	GoldW pf .78		32	19⅝	19	19⅛+	⅛
33⅝	22¼	Goodrh 1.32	8	191	23⅛	22½	22⅝—	¼
23⅞	18½	Goodyr 1.30	8	172	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅜
16⅛	11⅛	GordJw .40	6	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
35½	27¼	Gould 1.36	9	482	31⅞	30⅝	31½+	⅝
34⅝	27⅛	Gmuld pf1.35		102	30⅝	30	30⅛+	1
31⅛	27⅛	Grace 1.80	8	161	28	27⅞	28	
31¼	26½	Graingr .56	14	13	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
15⅞	13⅝	GranitvI .90	5	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
20	15⅝	GrayDr 1	5	3	19	18⅝	19 —	⅛
14⅛	9⅝	GtAtPc .05e	16	90	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
39⅛	27⅝	GtLkD 1.40	5	20	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛+	1⅛
29⅝	19⅝	GtNoir 1.50e	19	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
30¾	25⅛	GtNoNk 1.10	7	24	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	
25⅛	20	GtWFin .77e	5	65	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	
27⅞	17⅛	GtWstUtd	7	11	23⅛	23	23 —	⅜
22⅛	18⅛	GtWn pf 1.88		44	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	½
23⅛	17	GrGiant 1.08	12	63	21	21	21	
15⅛	13⅛	Greyh 1.04e	8	99	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	8½	GrowC .40b	7	25	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
22½	16⅝	Grumm 1	5	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
18⅞	11⅞	GlfWstn .46	4	429	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	GlfWstn wt		90	9-32	¼	9-32	
87	59½	GlfW pf 3.87		2	61½	61½	61½	
40¼	31½	GlfW pf 2.50		2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅞	GMR Pr		8	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
30⅞	26⅛	GulfOIL 1.60	7		27	26⅞	27	
20¼	14⅝	GulfRes 1	8	68	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
25½	18½	GulfR pf1.30		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	¼
25	20¼	GulfR pf1.60		14	20⅞	20½	20⅝—	⅛
14⅞	12⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	93	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅝	10⅝	GulfUtd .48	13	200	u14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅜
8¼	4½	Gulton .20	10	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	

H

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
22⅝	17	HallFB .88	12	142	21⅝	21⅜	21⅛+	⅛
23	19	HallPrt .80a	7	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
18½	16⅝	HanJS 1.49e		11	18⅝	18	18⅛+	⅛
23⅝	20⅝	HanJI 1.88a		6	22	22	22 —	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Hndlmn .40	8	102	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
25⅝	19⅝	HandyH .80	8	13	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
29	22½	Hanes 1.36	6	47	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
54⅝	42⅛	Hanna 1.80	7	70	42⅛	d41⅛	41½—	1
34⅛	29	HarBrJ 1.44	8	24	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛—	⅛
12⅝	8	Hardees .16	7	88	12⅝	12	12⅛—	⅛
24⅛	16⅝	Harnishf 1	7	16	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	Harrah .40	8	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
39⅛	31⅛	HarrBk 1.66	7	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
39⅛	28	Harris 1	11	16	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝+	⅛
28⅝	23⅝	Harsco 1.40	6	7	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	HartSM .72	7	21	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
31⅞	25⅝	HarteHk .75	12	5	30¼	30¼	30¼	
25⅝	23¼	HwllEl 1.88	8	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
19	16	HayesA 1.20	6	x10	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
12⅝	8½	Hazeltn .15e	5	32	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
9⅝	8	Hecks .24	7	47	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
15⅝	8	HeclaM .30t		244	8⅝	8	8 —	¼
24⅛	15⅛	HelImB .80	7	17	22⅞	22¾	22⅞—	⅛
36⅛	28	HeinzH 1.20	10	22	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
32⅝	28⅝	Heinz pf 1.70		22	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	HeleneC	6	0	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
22⅞	17½	HellerInt 1	8	22	19⅝	19⅝	19½+	⅛
38⅛	30½	HelmrP .38	11	85	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛+	⅛
20⅛	16⅝	Hercules 1	10	360	17⅜	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
22⅝	18⅛	Hershy 1.12	6	14	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
12	6⅞	Hesston		21	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
19¼	14	Hestn pf 1.60		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
42⅞	22	Heublin 1.32	13	321	24½	24⅛	24½+	⅛
87½	68⅛	HewltPk .40	20	238	80	79⅝	79⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6	HghVlt .05e	17	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅝	19⅝	Hillenbd .82	8	21	20⅛	20	20⅛	
23⅞	18⅛	Hilton .92	8	5	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅛	18⅝	Hobart 1	10	53	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅜
8⅝	5⅜	HoffEle .24	10	T180	9	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
14⅝	11⅛	Holiday .46	9	172	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
24⅛	20⅛	HldyA 1.70t		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
32⅛	15⅛	HollyS .80	29	61	15⅛	d15	15 —	⅛
43⅝	34½	Homestk 1	19	57	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	
25⅛	20⅝	Honda .14r	14	365	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	½
55¼	44½	Honwll 1.90	8	306	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛+	⅛
19⅝	17⅛	HoovB 1	7	22	18	17⅞	18 +	¼
2½	1½	Horizon		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18½	12½	HospAf .28	10	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
29⅛	21⅝	HospCp .40	9	97	28	27¼	27⅞+	½
12⅛	9⅝	HostInl .44	7	10	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	Houdle 1	5	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅛	15⅝	HougMif .84	7	15	17½	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅝	7	HousFb .32	8	69	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
21⅝	19⅝	HousHF 1.20	8	145	20⅛	20	20⅛	
36⅛	30	Housln 1.96	8	174	32⅛	32¼	32⅛+	⅛
35⅛	27⅝	HousNG .80	9	40	28½	28⅛	28½+	¼
12½	9⅝	HowdJn .32	8	147	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	Hubbrd 1.24	11	17	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
19¼	14⅛	HudsnA .80	57	10	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
43⅛	34	HughsT1 .70	12	135	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝+	⅛
21½	14⅛	Humana .50	10	43	20⅛	20¼	20¼+	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	HuntCh .34	14	237	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13	HuttEF .60	5	15	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Huyck .60	10	17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛

I

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
27¼	21⅛	ICInds 1.52	6	536	25⅛	25	25	
47⅛	42½	ICInd pf3.50		3	44½	44⅛	44½+	½
120⅛	100	ICInd pf 6		9	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛—	⅛
6¼	3⅝	ICNPha	31	28	4	3⅝	4	
47	40½	INACp 2.30	9	120	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
20⅛	18⅛	INAIn 1.59a		5	20	19⅝	20	
14⅛	11⅛	IUIntl .90	9	114	12½	12⅛	12½	
40	32½	IUInt A		1	35	35	35 —	1
31⅛	26⅛	IdahoP 2.16	10	26	27½	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
23⅛	19	IdealBa 1.20	7	113	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	IdealT .32b	6	21	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
28⅝	25⅛	IllPowr 2.20	12	128	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
27	24⅛	IlPow pf2.04		z2000	26	26	26 +	1
53	48⅛	IlPow pf4.12		z100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛+	⅛
28	21⅛	ITW .44	11	10	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	ImplCp .40	5	136	16⅛	16	16	
34	21	INCO 1.40a	8	229	21⅛	21¼	21⅛+	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	IncCap		12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10½	9⅛	IncCCu .86a		8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
82⅛	77½	IndiM pf7.08		z250	80	80	80	
123	117	IndiM pf 12		z60	122	121	121	
25⅛	25	IndiM pf2.15		12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
29	24⅛	IndiGas 2.12	7	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
27	23	IndlPL 1.90	8	34	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
18⅛	16	IndiNat 1.20	7	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25⅛	11⅛	Inexco .05e	21	436	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
78	59⅛	IngerR 2.80	12	138	69⅛	59⅛	59⅛+	⅛
50⅛	40⅛	IngR pf 2.25		4	41	41	41 +	⅛
32⅛	24⅛	InldCon 1.10	9	12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
28⅛	14⅛	Inmont 1	10	43	28⅛	28	28⅛—	⅛
16½	13⅛	Insilco .88	7	40	14⅛	14	14⅛+	½
30½	21⅛	InsprC .20t	41	8	22	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
1⅞	1	InstlnvTr		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46	36⅛	Interco 1.80	7	5	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
9½	5⅛	IntercIDiv	10	7	8½	8⅛	8½	
39½	29½	IntrIk 2.20	6	26	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	
286⅛	244½	IBM 10	16	445	269	266⅛	267	
23⅛	18⅛	IntFlav .48	20	383	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
37⅞	28⅛	IntHarv 1.85	5	218	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
44⅛	37	IntMin 2.60	6	172	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
22⅛	13⅛	IntMng .20	8	6	19⅛	19	19⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	IntMult 1	7	580	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
69⅛	43⅛	IntPaper 2	10	239	46⅛	45⅛	46	
8⅛	5⅛	IntRectf .20		17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
36⅛	31⅛	IntTT 1.76	7	521	32⅛	31⅛	32	
61	53⅛	IntTT pfK 4		166	55⅛	54⅛	55	
44	38	IntTT pf2.25		54	39⅛	39⅛	39	
65⅛	59⅛	IntTT pf4.50		15	61⅛	61	61	
32	27⅛	Intrpce 1.65	7	64	30⅛	29⅛	30	
83⅛	74⅛	Intrpcept 5		2	78⅛	78⅛	78	
38	28⅛	IntrpGp 1.80	7	112	35⅛	34	35	
18⅛	16⅛	IntstPw 1.45	9	18	17	16⅛	16⅛	
27⅛	24⅛	InPw pf 2.28		z1200	27	26⅛	26	
7⅛	5	IntrstUn .24	8	15	7⅛	7⅛	7	
30⅛	19⅛	IowaBf .50	5	146	u31⅛	30⅛	31	
18⅛	15⅛	IowaEl 1.50	9	15	17⅛	17⅛	17	
23⅛	20⅛	IowlIG 1.84	8	11	21⅛	21⅛	21	
28⅛	26⅛	IowaPL 2.16	8	31	27⅛	27	27	
23⅛	20⅛	IowaPS 1.80	9	38	21⅛	21⅛	21	
6⅛	4⅛	IpcoHp .05e	9	47	5⅛	5⅛	5	
18	11⅛	ItekCp	20	122	13⅛	12⅛	13	
21⅛	12⅛	ItelCp .30	9	143	21⅛	21⅛	21	
16⅛	15	ItelCp pf1.44		19	15⅛	15⅛	15	

J-K

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot
24½	15⅝	JamesF 1	12	58	24⅛	23⅛	23
17⅛	13⅛	Jantzen .80	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14
10⅛	8	JapanF .98e		32	8⅛	8⅛	8
32⅛	26⅛	JeffPilot .92	10	56	30	30	30
96½	87	JerC pf 8.12		z10	93	93	93
132	122⅛	JerC pf 13.50		z6780	123	d122	122
26½	21⅛	JewelC 1.30	7	41	23⅛	22⅛	22
4⅛	2⅛	Jewelcor	4	2	3	3	3
38⅛	27⅛	JhnMan 1.60	10	401	33⅛	33	33
78⅛	62⅛	JohnJn 1.40	19	249	73⅛	72⅛	72
17	5⅛	JohnEF .20t		27	5⅛	5⅛	5
53	26⅛	JohnCn 1.60	11	55	45⅛	44⅛	44
15⅛	12⅛	JonLgn .60b	7	19	12⅛	12⅛	12
26⅛	19⅛	Jorgen 1	6	16	23⅛	23⅛	23
25⅛	18⅛	Jostens 1	10	1	23⅛	23⅛	23
49⅛	33	JoyMfg 1.50	10	211	35	33⅛	33
52	34	KLMAir	4	10	46⅛	46⅛	46
40⅛	25⅛	Kmart .56	14	949	31⅛	30⅛	30
40⅛	31⅛	KaisrAl 1.40	10	131	33⅛	32⅛	32
14⅛	9⅛	KaisCm .64	6	20	13	12⅛	12
17⅛	15⅛	KaiCe pf1.37		3	17⅛	17	17
36	29	KaiCe pf2.50		3	35⅛	35⅛	35
33⅛	20⅛	KaisrSt 1.50	6	418	23⅛	22	22
10⅛	7⅛	KaneMil .28	5	50	7⅛	7⅛	7
22⅛	16	Kaneb .60	12	2	17⅛	17⅛	17
32⅛	16	KCtyPL 2.46	8	24	30⅛	30⅛	30
48	43½	KCPL pf3.80		z90	45	44½	44
29⅛	26⅛	KCPL pf2.33		3	28⅛	28⅛	28
38⅛	27⅛	KCSoIn 1.40	6	6	33⅛	33	33
22⅛	19⅛	KanGEl 1.76	8	11	21⅛	21⅛	21
27⅛	20	KanNb 1.48	8	8	27	26⅛	26
23⅛	19⅛	KanPLt 1.70	7	21	21⅛	21⅛	21
29⅛	27	KaPL pf2.32		107	28⅛	28⅛	28
27⅛	25⅛	KaPL pf2.23		12	27	27	27
9⅛	6⅛	KatyInd	5	39	6⅛	d 6⅛	6
24	18⅛	Katy pf 1.46		21	19⅛	19	19
8⅛	5⅛	KaufBr .16	9	73	6⅛	6⅛	6
21⅛	15⅛	Kaweck .40	8	17	19⅛	19⅛	19
11⅛	9⅛	Keene .30	6	59	10⅛	10⅛	10
14⅛	9⅛	Keller .20	7	12	10⅛	10⅛	10
27	23⅛	Kellogg 1.10	14	189	24⅛	24	24
17	13⅛	Kellwd .92	5	7	16⅛	16⅛	16
30	23⅛	Kenmtl 1.00	10	9	27⅛	27⅛	27
30⅛	23	Kennct .60e	46	213	24⅛	23⅛	23
25⅛	22	KyUtil 1.96	9	45	23⅛	23	23
16⅛	12⅛	KerrGls .40	6	57	13	12⅛	12
74½	59	KerrMc 1.25	11	95	59⅛	d58⅛	58
21⅛	12⅛	KeysCnt .75t	7	10	13	13	13
30⅛	22⅛	KiddeW 1.20	5	9	24⅛	24⅛	24
24	23⅛	Kidde pr1.64		8	23⅛	23⅛	23
48⅛	40⅛	KimbCl 2.20	8	531	44⅛	44	44
14⅛	11⅛	KingDSt .60	8	69	13⅛	13⅛	13
20⅛	13⅛	Kirsch .90	8	2	16⅛	16⅛	16
35⅛	30½	KnigtRd 1	10	30	33⅛	33	33
19⅛	14⅛	Koehrin .80	5	6	14⅛	14⅛	14
25⅛	20	Koppers .90	9	53	20⅛	20⅛	20
8⅛	6⅛	Koracp .15e	3	56	7⅛	6⅛	6
51	43⅛	Kraft 2.32	9	54	49⅛	47⅛	47
14⅛	10½	Kroehlr .25a		42	10⅛	10⅛	10
28⅛	23⅛	Kroger 1.60	7	120	27⅛	26⅛	26
20⅛	12⅛	Kysor .80a	8	35	19	18⅛	18

L

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot
7	4½	LFE Rp	13	5	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	LMI Inv		28	2½	2⅛	
13⅛	7½	LTV Cp	8	122	8	7⅛	
55⅛	49½	LTVCp pf 5		1	50½	50½	
24⅛	19⅛	LacGas 1.66	8	8	21½	21	
23⅛	18⅛	LamSes 1.30	6	3	19¼	19⅛	
14⅛	12	LaneBry .80	7	13	12⅛	12⅛	
18⅛	13	Lanier .10e	10	26	16⅛	15⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	LawtrCh .40	13	14	9	8⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	LearSieg .60	6	210	15⅛	15⅛	
43⅛	37⅛	LearS pf2.25		1	39	39	
35½	27	Leasw 1.40	9	44	32	31½	
15	13⅛	LeedsN .60	9	19	15	14⅛	
28⅛	15½	LehPCt	20	440	27⅛	27	
3	1⅛	LehValy	7	40	2⅛	2⅛	
13	10⅛	Lehman 1.25e		70	10⅛	10½	
7⅛	5⅛	Lennar	15	1	6½	6½	
24	21¼	Lenox 1	8	5	22¼	22⅛	
7½	5	LesFay .40b	9	4	6½	6⅛	
31⅛	25¼	LeviStra 1.20	5	80	27⅛	26⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	LevitzF wi	10	132	23⅛	22⅛	
37⅛	27½	LOF 2	6	43	29⅛	28⅛	
23⅛	18	LibrtyCp .68	7	122	21⅛	21½	
5⅛	2⅛	LibrtyLn		3	4	3⅛	
35½	29⅛	Ligget 2.50	9	73	31	30⅛	
95⅛	85½	Liggt pf 7		z50	93	93	
48⅛	34⅛	LillyEli 1.42	13	435	38⅛	38	
39⅛	31⅛	LincNt 1.80	7	238	35⅛	35⅛	
20⅛	18⅛	LincPl 1.72a		3	19⅛	19⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Lionel .08	6	9	3½	3⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	Litton .18t	10	34	13½	13⅛	
22	20½	Litton pf 2		7	22	21⅛	
19⅛	8⅛	Lockhd	5	294	15⅛	15⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	Loctite .20	12	75	19	18⅛	
37½	27⅛	Loews 1.20	4	58	33	32⅛	
11⅛	8½	LomFn	5	54	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅛	14	LomM 1.06e		2	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	LonStar 1.10	8	59	18⅛	18⅛	
20⅛	17⅛	LngIsLt 1.63	8	468	19	18⅛	
99½	91	LIL pfK 8.30		z100	97⅛	97⅛	
131⅛	124⅛	LIL pfN 13		z1700	120⅛	d119	
28⅛	24½	LIL pfP 2.43		19	27½	27⅛	
28⅛	26⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		3	27⅛	27⅛	
33½	20⅛	LongDr .56	14	379	23⅛	23½	
19⅛	13½	LoralCp .60	8	110	19⅛	18½	
31⅛	24⅛	LaLand 1.20	9	191	25⅛	25	
18⅛	13⅛	LaPacif .40b	7	163	14	13⅛	
27½	24½	LouvGs 1.92	10	15	25⅛	25⅛	
15	10⅛	Lowenst .60		9	10⅛	d10½	
37⅛	27⅛	Lubrzl 1.30	13	56	35	35⅛	
16½	13½	LuckyS .74b	11	57	15⅛	14⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	Ludlow .40	7	x14	7½	7⅛	
34	25⅛	Lukens 1.60	6	7	26	26	
9⅛	6⅛	Lykes .20t		66	6⅛	d 6½	
35⅛	18⅛	Lyke pf 2.50		65	19	d18½	
10	6⅛	LynCSys .30	10	14	8	7⅛	

M

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot
14⅛	10	MBPXL .40a	6	20	12	12	
44⅛	35½	MCA 1b	8	22	37	35⅛	
7⅛	4	MEI .20	7	22	6⅛	6⅛	
21½	13⅛	MGIC .30	10	195	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅛	7⅛	MacAF .60b	14	38	13⅛	13	
6⅛	4⅛	MacDn .15e	5	53	7⅛	5⅛	
8½	5⅛	Macke .40	7	27	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	8½	Macmill .20	6	236	8⅛	8⅛	
38½	31⅛	Macy 1.50	7	400	38	37⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	MdsFd .82e		53	12⅛	12⅛	
11½	9	MagicCf .40	6	143	10⅛	10⅛	
27⅛	22	MalonH .84	12	75	26⅛	26	
9⅛	7⅛	Manhin .20b	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	
41⅛	35⅛	MfrHan 1.92	7	146	35⅛	35½	

(Continued on Page 8.)

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

SEPT. 1, 1977 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Sept. 1	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '74, '75, '76	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	321 - 237	313.50	311 - 295	6	5.1	89.14 - 83.00 - 55.63c	14,774	1976 net dividend of Fr. 16 confirmed (vs. Fr. 15 in 1975).
BOUYGUES	Construct.	389 - 275	383	389 - 364	13	5.6	50.73 - 25.92 - 30.34c	600	'76 net divid. of Fr. 21.30 (up 6.5% vs. '75) payable as of June 28.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass.food	532 - 362	475	474.90 - 468	24	5.3	28.38 - 24.39 - 20.12c	2,332	1st 5 months '77 global turnover up 12% vs. '76 at same exch. rate.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	177 - 129	154	161.50 - 151	12	7.6	16.96 - 16.41 - 13.34	1,866	Gross revenue 6 months '77 = 23,967 MF (vs. 24,584 MF 6 mos. '76).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	109.30 - 81.50	101.90	104.40 - 99	4	7.3	11.18 - 18.02 - 24.40c	1,672	FEREM subsidiary: '76 turnover = 410 MF vs. 368 MF in '75 (+11.41%).
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	105 - 87.05	91	92 - 90	7	8.1	10.36 - 15.85 - 14.08c	5,759	'76 net profit = 68.10 MF vs. 72.99 MF. Div. up to Fr. 7.40 vs. Fr. 7.00.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 - 72.50	81.90	81.40 - 79.10	9	7.9	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,528	CIC Group '76 consol. balance = 58,786 MF. Net results = 101.46 MF.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	98 - 67.50	82.50	82 - 79	—	9.7	28.13 - 9.62 - -5.55c	3,684	1976 net dividend of Fr. 8 (same as 1975) payable June 30.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	190.10 - 124	180	190.10 - 180.10	3	6.1	— 36.50 - —	2,193	1976 consolidated profit = 119 MF vs 80.2 MF for 1975.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	410 - 296	354.50	358 - 347.50	5	5.3	23.02 - 29.27 - 73.01c	1,497	Convertible (1 for 1) bond issue of 117.5 MF at 9.50%. Actual yield 11.15%.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	180.80 - 165	171.10	172.10 - 171.10	6a	3.2	— - 26.94c - —	2,806	Group offers stock exchange plan to buy remaining 25% of Cavenham shares.
IMETAL	Mining	96.10 - 70.50	72	72.80 - 72	3	4.9	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.51c	7,944	'76 consolidated results = 245 MF (vs. 25 MF in 1975).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	451.50 - 268	385	386 - 370	30	2.1	17.04 - 5.71 - 12.87c	3,157	Net dividend of Fr. 8.40 (+6.5%) to be proposed at September meeting.
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	22.10 - 17.38	18.50	18.75 - 18.40	11	8.1	0.18 - 0.29 - 1.72	13,284	Banque Rothschild's 220 MF loan to enhance its negotiating potential.
PECHELBRONN	Hold.(fin.)	75 - 63	64	64.20 - 64	10	9.4	6.52 - 10.76 - 6.74	2,825	1976 net dividend proposal = Fr. 6 (same as 1975).
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM.	Chem.min	88.80 - 62.10	88.30	88.90 - 87.10	15	5.7	29.58 - -6.30 - 6.00c	25,162	1st semester '77 turnover = 13,752 MF (up 29% vs. same period '76).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	272.50 - 201	263	257.90 - 246	2	3.8	38.24 - 54.71 - 137.96c	9,351	'76 group consol. turnover = 35,000 MF (+25% vs. '75).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	89.90 - 63.80	68.70	69 - 67	—	8.7	— - — - —	5,450	'76 Group net consol. profit = 78.6 MF. Net div. of Fr. 6.
REDOUTE	Mail order	625 - 504	572	575 - 561	12	3.1	35.87 - 45.57 - 47.86c	926	'76 consolidated turnover = 2,943 MF (+16.2% vs. '75).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	83.78 - 55.60	65.30	65.95 - 63	10	9.2	14.02 - 5.83 - 6.34	18,941	Company dividend for 1976 at Fr. 6 (same as 1975).
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	384 - 360.20	367	364.90 - 363.90	—	6.8	(not relevant)	22,572	For 1st 4 months '77, 534,000 new shares issued (400,000 as bonus).
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1918 - 1025	1709	1699 - 1660	20	1.5	71.76 - 75.76 - 87.48	266	1st quarter '77 consol. turnover (ex-taxes) = 89.54 MF (+59.4% vs. '76).

(a) P/E calculated on '75 earnings; all others on '76. (b) Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

Currency Rates

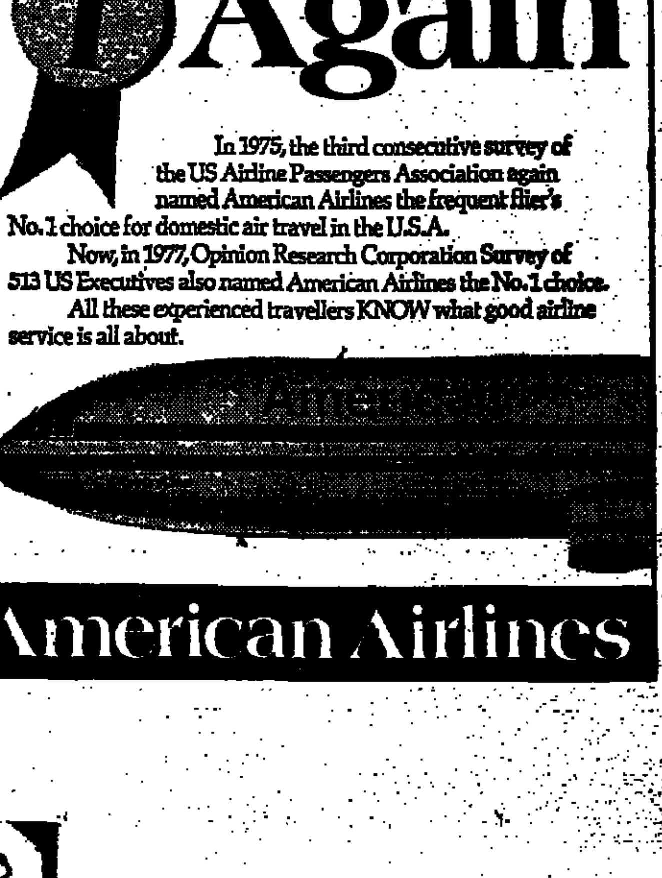
September 1, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4500	4.2700	105.585*	49.95*	27.80y	—	6.8710*	102.155*	39.665*
Brussels (c)	35.65	62.16	15.374	7.2775	4.0455*	14.5635	—	14.87	5.77
Frankfurt	2.3205	4.0420	—	47.32*	2.629x	94.75*	6.505*	96.75*	37.54*
London (x)	1.74225	—	4.0410	8.5415	1537.25	4.2655	62.06	4.1770	10.7675
Milan	882.35	1537.45	380.30	179.96	—	360.17	24.73	367.63	142.77
Paris	4.9025	8.5430	211.380*	—	5.5600x	200.250*	13.7450*	204.125*	79.450*
Zurich	2.3965	4.17525	103.335*	48.87*	0.2718*	97.955*	6.72875*	—	38.815*

The following are dollar values only on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krone: 6.18065; Escudo: 40.20; Israeli £: 10.10; Peseta: 84.555; Schilling: 16.495; Sw. krona: 4.8525; Yen: 268.05; Norw. krone: 5.4740; Fin. mark: 4.1980; Belgian-financial franc: 35.86; Hong Kong $: 4.6470; Singapore $: 2.4455; Canadian $: 0.9307.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.



Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over th counter Bank, Insuranc. & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Sept. 1, 1977

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	4⅛	4½
AFAPro	7	8
EIDInc	10	11½
AVM Cp	2¾	3¼
AddisnW	6⅞	7⅛
AdvRoss	2⅝	3
Albrs	11⅛	12
AlicoInc	12⅝	13⅛
AllynB	8⅛	8⅝
AFInCp	11⅛	11⅝
AFurnl	1⅝	2⅛
AMicros	14⅛	14⅝
ATvCom	26⅛	27⅛
AWeldng	12	13
Amterre	2⅛	2⅝
Anadite	4	4⅝
AnheusB	23⅝	24⅛
AntaCp	5⅝	6⅛
ArdMay	1⅝	1⅞
ArkWGs	35½	36¼
AsdCola	17¾	18½
AtlGasLt	16	16⅝
BairdAt	4⅛	4⅝
BangHE	15⅛	15⅝
BkamRt	11⅛	12⅛
BasicRs	6⅝	7⅛
BassettF	17¼	18
BaylsMk	9⅝	10⅛
Beeline	6⅝	⅞
BergLab	29⅞	30½
BibbCo	8⅞	9⅝
BirdSon	29	30½
Birtchr	1½	1⅞
BlkHllP	23½	24
Bonanza	4	4⅛
Brinks	6⅛	6⅝
BrookSc	2	2⅛
BrwTom	4⅛	5
Brwnng	9½	11½
Buckbee	⅝	⅞
Buckeye	11⅞	12⅛
BurnupS	4½	4⅞
CalWtSv	30	31⅛
CampbCh	3½	3⅞
CanradH	2⅛	2⅝
CapSwCp	5½	5⅞
CapinAir	3	3⅝
Captech	3⅝	4⅛
CareCp	4⅝	5½
GenVlPS	15⅝	16⅛
ChmLea	14⅛	15⅛
ChesUtl	11½	12⅛
ChrisS	123	126
CircleF	5½	6⅛
CtizUtA	37⅛	38
CtizUtB	31⅝	32½
ClarkJL	30	31½
ClowCp	10	10½
ColuVent	3⅝	3⅞
ComGH	15⅛	15⅞
CmlShr	27	28⅛
CmwTel	30⅛	31⅝
ConPap	30⅛	31⅝
Crawfd	16	16⅝
CrossCo	25⅛	26
CottrFed	1⅝	1⅞
DanlyM	15	16
DataDLb	3⅝	4⅛
Data 100	7⅛	7⅝
DaytMal	25	27
Decorin	2⅛	2⅝
DeklbAg	22⅛	23⅛
DeLuxC	26	26⅝
DetCanT	13¾	14¼
DetrntB	17	20
DeweyEl	1	1½
DiaCrys	17	17⅝
DixnCru	22½	23⅛
Docutel	3½	3⅝
DollrGn	9⅝	9⅞
DorchGs	10⅝	11⅛
DoyleDB	20⅛	20⅝
DunkinD	9	9⅝
Durlron	17½	18½
Eberline	½	6
EconLab	20⅝	20⅞
ElPasEl	12⅛	12½
ElderBe	6⅛	7
ElsNucl	7⅛	8
ElModul	2⅝	3⅛
EnrCDev	20⅛	21½
Entwistl	2⅝	3½
EqtOil	17½	18½
Ethan Al	15⅛	16½
Fab Tek	1	1¼
FldUn Lf	23	23½
Fingrht	6⅝	7⅛
FrBkSys	36	36⅝
Fst Bost	18⅛	19
FtEmpSt	8⅛	8⅝
FtWnFn	3	3⅛
Flicknr	14⅛	14⅝
Fla WatU	3⅝	3⅞
Forest O	17⅛	17⅝
Frmlsfl	1⅝	1⅞
Fotomat	11⅞	12⅛
Frkln Cp	6	6⅝
Frnkln El	13⅛	13⅝
Frnd Ice	13⅛	13⅝
Gen RIEs	3⅝	4⅛
G Relasu	177	181
Graph Cn	15⅛	16¼
Green Mt	12½	13
Grey Adv	23¼	24¼
Gulf Intst	16	1
Gyrodn	2⅝	3⅛
Harper R	12½	14⅝
Hartt NC	13	13½
Heivrd F	16½	17⅛
Hololm	1½	1⅞
Hoover	12⅛	13¼
Hortz Res	⅝	1⅛
Huds Pap	27	28½
Hyatt Cp	7½	7⅞
Hyatt Int	4½	5
Ind Nuclr	2⅝	3⅛
Intra Ind	2⅝	3⅛
Intel Cp	47	48½
Interc En	9⅛	10½
Infrmk In	5	5½
Infrmt G	17⅝	18⅛
InBk Wsh	6½	6⅞
IaSour Ut	27⅛	27⅝
JamWPr	4½	5
Jamsby	13⅝	14½
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	15⅛	16
KaisStl pf	20½	21
Kalvar	1⅝	1¾
Kaman A	23¼	24
Kamps A	7⅝	8⅛
Kate Gre	⅝	1⅛
Kaysam	4	4½
Kear Tr	10	10⅝
Kelly Svc	29	29⅝
Kauff Ess	14½	15½
Kaye Fib	15⅝	16
Key CusF	3⅝	4⅛
Keys Int	16⅝	17½
King Inf	3	3½
Knap Voe	14⅝	15⅝
Lance In	24½	25¼
Land Res	1⅝	2
Lane Co	16	17
Limit Str	17⅝	18½
Lin Bcast	17⅝	18⅝
Log Etrn	5⅝	6⅛
Madisn G	16¼	16⅝
Mal Rlty	1⅝	1 5-16
Mallkrt	35	36
MgtAssis	7⅛	7⅝
Maul LP	12⅝	13⅛
McCorm	18⅛	18⅝
McQuay	18¼	19
Medtrn	25⅛	26
Merid In	2⅝	3⅛
Mdlsx W	19⅝	20⅛
Midld Ca	2¼	2⅝
MidlRes	⅝	5-16
Midl Bks	23½	24½
Millipr	22⅛	22⅝
MissVl G	18⅛	19⅛
Mont Col	4⅝	5⅛
Moore S	9⅝	10⅛
Moore P	13½	14½
Morg Res	⅝	⅞
Mostek	1⅝	16⅛
Motch M	6⅝	7⅛
Mot Club	4⅝	4⅞
Moeller	17½	18⅝
Narag Cp	12⅝	23½
Nat G&O	16	1
Nat Lib	5⅝	6
N SecRsh	5⅛	6
Natnw RI	6⅝	7⅛
NJNat G	16½	17½
Nielsn A	21⅛	21⅝
Nielsn B	21	21½
NoCar Gs	12⅛	12½
NoEOl un	39	39⅝
NW NatG	9⅝	9⅞
NW PuSv	19	19½
Noxel Cp	16⅛	17⅛
Oglivy M	36⅛	37
Ohio Ferr	8⅝	9½
Otter TP	21⅛	21⅝
Over NA	3⅝	4⅛
PCA Int	9	9½
Pabst Br	24⅛	24⅝
PacGa R	21⅛	22½
Pakco	1½	2½
Pauley P	5⅝	6½
Pearl Mf	12½	13½
Pa Enter	17⅝	18⅛
Patrsn H	15	15⅝
Petrolit	35	36

Pettibon, Piedmt, Pinkrtn, Pion HIE, Pistflln, PogoPd, Possis C, Progrp, PubS NC, P Benne, PutD Ca, Qual Inn, Ragen P, Rahal IC, Raychm, Raymnd, Recog E, Road Ex, Robin M, Roseion, Rouse, Rus Stov, Sadlier, Scan Dat, Scripps, Seis Dell, Seneca F, SevenUp, Shawmt, Snap Tls, SolidSt S, S CalWa, SwGs Cp, SwEl Sv, Standyn, Std Regh, Stan HPc, Sterlg St, Strawb C, Super El, TIME DC, Tampax, Tech Put, Tecum P, Tennant, Tiffny Co, ToscoCp, Transo O, Trico Pd, Trtin OG, Tyson F, Un McGll, US Surg, US TrkLs, UVa Bks, UpPen P, Valley Gs, VanD Air, Vance S, Velcro, VaN Bnk, Wadis Pu, Wsh NG, Webb Re, Weight W, Weldtrn, Welling M, Well Gar, Wstn Mia, Westmd, Wdwrd L, WrldwEn, Wright W, ZionUt B

صكذا منه الأصل

هكذا صدر الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1977

w West German Data nfirm Poor Outlook

By Darrell Delamaide

Sept. 1 (AP-DJ).—West economic indicators re- today confirmed the outlook even as the gov- discussed fiscal measures ht pump more than 10 arks into the economy. e fourth month in a row. x of new orders to the turing industry declined The seasonally adjusted was down 2 per cent e. The June index itself ised downward slightly, the drop in June from wise was 2 per cent. the decline in orders m abroad. Foreign or- ped 4 per cent in July pping 6 per cent in June. line becomes spectacular arison with July, 1976, ooking of several large n orders pushed the in- oreign orders to a level 5 per cent higher than f this year.

Output Stagnant

dial production, mean- ntinued stagnant. Ac- to the seasonally adjust- production in July was ed from June. In fact, duction was at the same he whole second quarter, oduction levels were down per cent from the first

hile, capacity utilization manufacturing industry ed down slightly so far to 81.7 per cent in July 6 per cent in January, to a report from the itute, one of Germany's economic research insti-

rrent level of utilization, shows little change from 6, when it stood at 81.8

rst full cabinet meeting beginning of the vaca- lod addressed itself to my in a day-long meet- erday. The government o say anything definite at measures it will adopt date the economy until Sept. 14, but leaks from the meeting give a fairly clear picture of the alternatives under discussion.

Tax Cut Possible

A linear cut on all income and wage taxes of up to 10 per cent is still a possibility, although both parties in the government coalition have expressed reservations about it. Finance Minister Hans Apel said in a television interview that the measure had little chance because it benefited high-income brackets more.

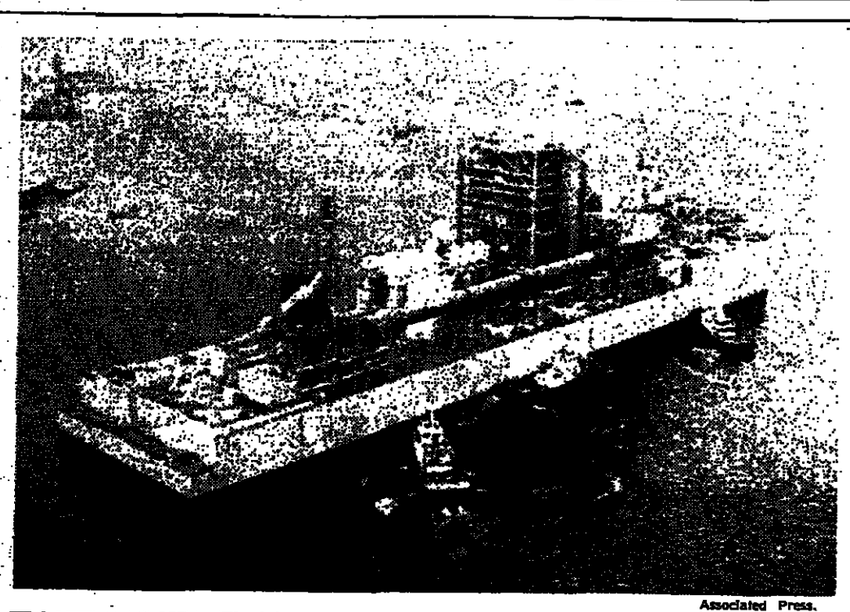
Another suggestion reportedly advanced at the cabinet meeting is to boost the basic tax exemption to 4,000 marks from 3,000 marks currently. This step would cut tax revenues by 7 billion to 8 billion marks and is more attractive to Socialist party members because it does not benefit corporations in the way a linear tax cut would.

A further measure in either case would probably be an increase in the tax-free portion of the Christmas bonus paid to every employee. The amount could be boosted to as much as 500 marks from 100 marks currently, injecting an added 2.8 billion marks into the economy.

Besides these measures to stimulate consumption, Bonn sources do not exclude the possibility that the government might seek to boost business investment by improving depreciation writeoffs.

In another development today, Finance Minister Apel failed to win agreement from state and local governments to boost their spending next year by the 9 to 10 per cent planned for the federal budget, government sources said.

According to government spokesmen, the local governments were reluctant to commit themselves to spending increases before ascertaining what revenues might be lost by tax cuts implemented to stimulate the economy. The government will not decide on any definite measures until later this month.



Associated Press.

FLOATING PLANT—First half of a floating paper pulp processing plant is launched at Kure shipyard, Japan. When other half is finished, plant will be towed to Brazil.

Net Gains 131% in Half; Posts an Increase of 3%

ON, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ).— Petroleum's net profits by 46 per cent in the quarter and by 131 per the first half, the com- ported today.

other report today, Im- Chemical Industries said earnings rose 3 per cent irst half.

id second-quarter net after minority interests re extraordinary items, £75.7 million from £51.8 year earlier. Net sales less customs duties and es, were up 17 per cent billion compared with lion.

alf net income surged million from £72 mil- ear earlier. Net sales 23 per cent at £5.878 mpared with £4.795 bil-

re income for BP, in e British government l-per-cent stake, for the climbed to 42.9 pence pence a year earlier.

mpany declared an in- idend of 6.981 pence a 1977 and a further for the year 1976 of e, making a total pay- 7.179 pence a share.

ICI Report

l Chemical Industries, largest industrial com- l first-half net income million, up from £164 the first six months of

st-half sales rose 23.2 to £2.414 billion and ome increased 10.8 per 309 million.

t that in the second ading overall maintain- achieved in the first Second-quarter pretax to £168 million from m in the first quarter million in the second 1976.

ondon Stock Exchange,

Concerns a Merger

O, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ).— Corp. said today it eny Ludlum Industries entered into a letter or a business combina-

er of intent provides share of Chemetron tock will be converted 2.2 shares of a new lative preference stock ir value of Allegheny at the option of each Chemetron common n principal amount of 9-per-cent subordinat- fund debentures due

o. previously had of- share for Chemetron's ld which Chemetron ICI shares fell 5 pence to 417.

Stockbroker Sheppard & Chase said it expects ICI to have pretax earnings for all 1977 of about £620 million, indicating virtually no change in earnings between the two halves of the year.

A broker at Buckmaster & Moore also said the strength of sterling could be detrimental to ICI's exports. Buckmaster & Moore expects ICI 1977 pretax earnings to total about £615 million.

Bank in Austria Is to Offer Notes In Installments

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ).—Oesterreichische Kontrollbank (OKB), the Austrian import-export bank, plans to offer $100 million of three and five-year notes in installments over the next 10 months according to its needs through a syndicate led by Orion Bank, it was announced today.

The installment technique is new to the Eurobond market and is intended to avoid the cost and bother of making separately underwritten note issues, an Orion Bank spokesman said.

The spokesman said his syndicate will initially issue $25 million each of three and five-year notes bearing respectively 7 and 7.5 per cent annually. Subsequent installments will be identical in terms of coupon and maturity dates but the issue price will depend on market conditions at the time, he said.

Of importance to the installment technique is a decision by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, on which the notes will be listed, to treat the initial installment and future installments as the same for listing purposes. Consequently, outstanding and future installments will be fully fungible, meaning that no distinction will be made for trading purposes between the various installments.

Without such a ruling, trading would have been awkward, if not impractical, the spokesman explained.

Building Outlays Decline in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Construction spending fell $1 billion, or 1 per cent, in July to a seasonally adjusted $170.7 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

The drop compared with a $1.6-billion rise in June and left spending 17 per cent ahead of a year earlier.

The department said private construction, which had risen $800 million in June, slipped $300 million in July to $132.1 billion.

After adjustment for inflation, construction put in place during July was 10 per cent ahead of July, 1976.

Some Must Be Reported, Others Not

SEC View on Fringe Benefits Causes Doubts

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Linda Griggs has spent a lot of time on the telephone in the last two weeks. Part of her job as an attorney in the corporate finance division of the Securities and Exchange Commission is to answer questions regarding one of industry's most cherished practices—fringe benefits, perquisites, or "management remuneration" as the commission dryly calls them.

On Aug. 18, the agency issued an "interpretation" intended to clarify which of those valuable benefits companies provide their top executives must be reported as compensation under the commission's guidelines. Since that time there have been a lot of questions, and a lot of calls.

"There were even more questions before we issued our interpretation," Miss Griggs said. "We never anticipated that our 16-page release would resolve all of the issues companies raise," she added.

In theory, the distinction the SEC has attempted to draw is simple: Company perquisites used purely for the personal benefit of executives must be reported to investors, through SEC-required reporting forms, as compensation to management.

On the other hand, fringe benefits, which are job-related, do not have to be reported provided they are authorized and properly accounted for by the company. Therefore, the personal use of a company car or plane by an executive must be reported, but parking places that companies provide their officers and directors may be omitted from remuneration reports.

Fuzzy Line

What may seem simple in theory, however, turns out to be far more complicated in corporate life. The recent inquiries to Miss Griggs and other SEC lawyers indicate just how fuzzy the line between personal and job-related fringe benefits can be.

SEC attorneys say that answering some of the queries about reporting has been a "mind-boggling" exercise. Are country club memberships paid by the company for their executives, for example, forms of compensation that should be reported? What about luncheon clubs? Must the company report purchases of houses for officers or directors who are relocated at the company's request? What about extravagant decoration of executives' offices? Are elaborate medical examinations for officers included in remuneration that should be reported?

"Our answers invariably depend on the specific facts involved in each case," Miss Griggs said. "That's why the issues raised are difficult."

Regarding country club memberships, Miss Griggs says that reporting would depend on whether the membership is directly related to the conduct of business. The same would apply to luncheon clubs. She said that companies should probably report the purchase of houses for relocated officers if the money given the officer for the housing exceeds the appraised value of the home.

A Rodin, for Example

Executive office furnishings, on the other hand, would normally not have to be reported, according to one commission attorney. "But I suppose if the furnishings were elaborate—that is, if there were a Rodin sculpture purchased for the president of the company—that would have to be reported," he said.

Similarly, medical examinations might well be included in the reporting exemption that covers benefits extended to management "solely for the purpose of attracting and maintaining qualified personnel, facilitating their conduct of company business or improving their efficiency," according to the SEC release. However, one agency attorney cautioned that "if the examination were given in a luxury resort with all expenses paid," it would probably have to be reported.

The agency staff counsels that when in doubt companies should call the commission for further guidance or report the management benefit in a footnote, including its estimated value, if it has not been reported as compensation to management.

The SEC does not require that companies disclose the information to shareholders separately, only that companies report such compensation in proxy statements, annual reports, and numerous registration statements.

The issue of management remuneration reporting will be taken up when the commission holds hearings on proxy statements late in September. Several SEC staff attorneys believe that some of the remuneration reporting guidelines and requirements might have to be changed.

As the SEC seems to be moving away from detailed reporting of each and every fringe benefit, the Internal Revenue Service is clamping down on such perquisites.

In an interview in June, IRS Commissioner Jerome Kurtz said that the agency was considering taxing a wide range of fringe benefits, including items that the SEC had decided probably do not have to be reported—free physical examinations and the like.

Italian Banks Reduce Prime Rate to 17%

ROME, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ).—Assobancaria, the association of 14 major Italian banks, today cut the basic prime rate by 1 point, to 17 per cent, a spokesman for the group announced.

The move followed by six days the decision of the Treasury Ministry to reduce the official bank rate and Lombard rates to 11.5 per cent from 13 per cent.

The last reduction in the basic prime rate was on June 21, to 18 per cent from 19.5 per cent.

Japan's GNP Up 1.9%; Reserves Of Cash Increase

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Japan's gross national product in the April-June quarter rose 1.9 per cent over the January-March quarter, the Economic Planning Agency said today.

The 1.9-per-cent rise in GNP follows a 2.5-per-cent increase in the January-March quarter from the previous quarter, the agency said.

The annual rate of growth in the April-June quarter was 7.6 per cent, it said.

Meanwhile Japan's external reserves rose $128 million in August to $17.77 billion, the Finance Ministry said.

Since January this year the country's external reserves have increased by $1.27 billion.

Selling Cuts Wall St. Advance

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher today but the market failed to hold its best gains of the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 3.37 points to 884.86. It was ahead more than 5 points at its high for the session, and up 1.38 at 3 p.m.

Advancing issues moderately outdistanced decliners by about 850 to about 505 but held a better than 2-to-1 advantage in early buying.

Volume totaled 18.82 million shares, down from 19.08 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed buying in part to the White House statement late yesterday that President Carter knew of no study of possible wage and price standards and had ordered none. The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 2.60 points yesterday partly because of the statement.

Early buying today was also related by brokers to the report as the market opened, of a small gain in the August wholesale price index.

The Big Board's biggest percentage gainer was McCord Corp., which jumped 6 points after announcement of a merger agreement with Ex-Cell-O Corp. Ex-Cell-O was unchanged at 25 1/2. Caesars World was another big gainer, up 1 1/8 at 9 1/2.

On the American Stock Exchange, Miller-Wohl dropped 7 to 33. The company said its acquisition talks with Dutch-controlled Ancena Corp. failed.

Chemetron, which plans to merge into Allegheny Ludlum Industries, jumped 3 1/2 to 49, while Allegheny was unchanged at 20 3/8.

United Technologies, which received a Navy contract potentially worth about $2.7 billion, rose 1 1/2 to 36 7/8.

Among the major retailers, which reported higher August sales, K-Mart rose 1/8 to 30 3/4 on a nearly 20-per-cent increase. F.W. Woolworth tacked on 1/8 to 20 and J.C. Penney 1/4 to 37 3/4. But Sears fell 3/8 to 30 3/4 in spite of higher sales.

Ford Motor advanced 3/8 to 44. The company said it plans to invest about $10 billion in the 1978-1985 period to reduce the size of its cars. That is a $2-billion increase over the last estimate, it said.

Prices closed higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index advanced 0.34 to 118.31.

Bank Says U.S. Far on Road To Recession

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Economists at Chase Econometrics believe the most recent set of economic statistics indicates the economy "is even further along the road to recession" than previously indicated.

Chase Econometrics, in the current executive economic summary report, said their economists now are projecting that real gross national product will increase at an annual rate of only 3 per cent during the next two quarters.

This compares with previous estimates of a 3.9-per-cent growth rate.

The Chase study now expects real growth during 1978 of only 0.7 percent on a quarterly basis and 1.6 per cent on a yearly basis.

Wholesale Prices in U.S. Up By Only .1 Per Cent in Month

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Wholesale prices in the United States inched ahead by 0.1 per cent in August as a fourth consecutive monthly decline in farm prices nearly offset increases in other areas, the Labor Department reported today.

The small August increase in wholesale prices followed two months of decline in the government's wholesale price index.

Farm prices declined another 4.3 per cent, a welcome trend for consumers but continuing bad news for farmers, who have seen their farm income steadily eroding in recent months.

Price trends at the wholesale level are eventually reflected in prices consumers pay for the finished product, although not all at once.

Industrial Goods

The Labor Department said prices of industrial commodities rose 0.5 per cent in August for the second consecutive month, largely because of a 4.1-per-cent increase in prices of lumber and wood products, and a 0.9-per-cent rise in prices of transportation equipment, especially for autos and auto parts.

Prices of processed foods and feeds declined 0.8 per cent in August, much less than the July decline of 2.4 per cent.

On the whole, the August price report was favorable. The overall increase of wholesale prices for the 12-month period ending in August was 5.9 per cent.

The wholesale price index for August stood at 194.6, meaning that goods which cost $100 in 1967 were priced at $194.60 last month.

The figures are adjusted for seasonal variations. Without taking seasonal factors into account, overall wholesale prices actually declined in August by 0.2 per cent.

The Labor Department also said that looking at wholesale prices a different way—according to the prices users of the wholesale goods would eventually receive—prices rose 0.1 per cent in August on an adjusted basis.

This measurement of wholesale prices, which the agency said it will stress in future months, is called the finished goods price index.

Portugal Accepts Renault Car Plan

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ).—Renault, the French state-owned automobile firm, said today Portugal had accepted its 1-billion-franc project under which the firm will set up an assembly plant for its R-5 model, build a factory for making car engines and boost the output of its existing Portuguese assembly plant.

A Renault spokesman said Renault hopes to increase its share of the Portuguese auto market to up to 40 per cent from the current 13 per cent. At present SEAT of Spain holds the major share, with almost 20 per cent.

The spokesman said that contracts with the Portuguese government are expected to be worked out within the year.

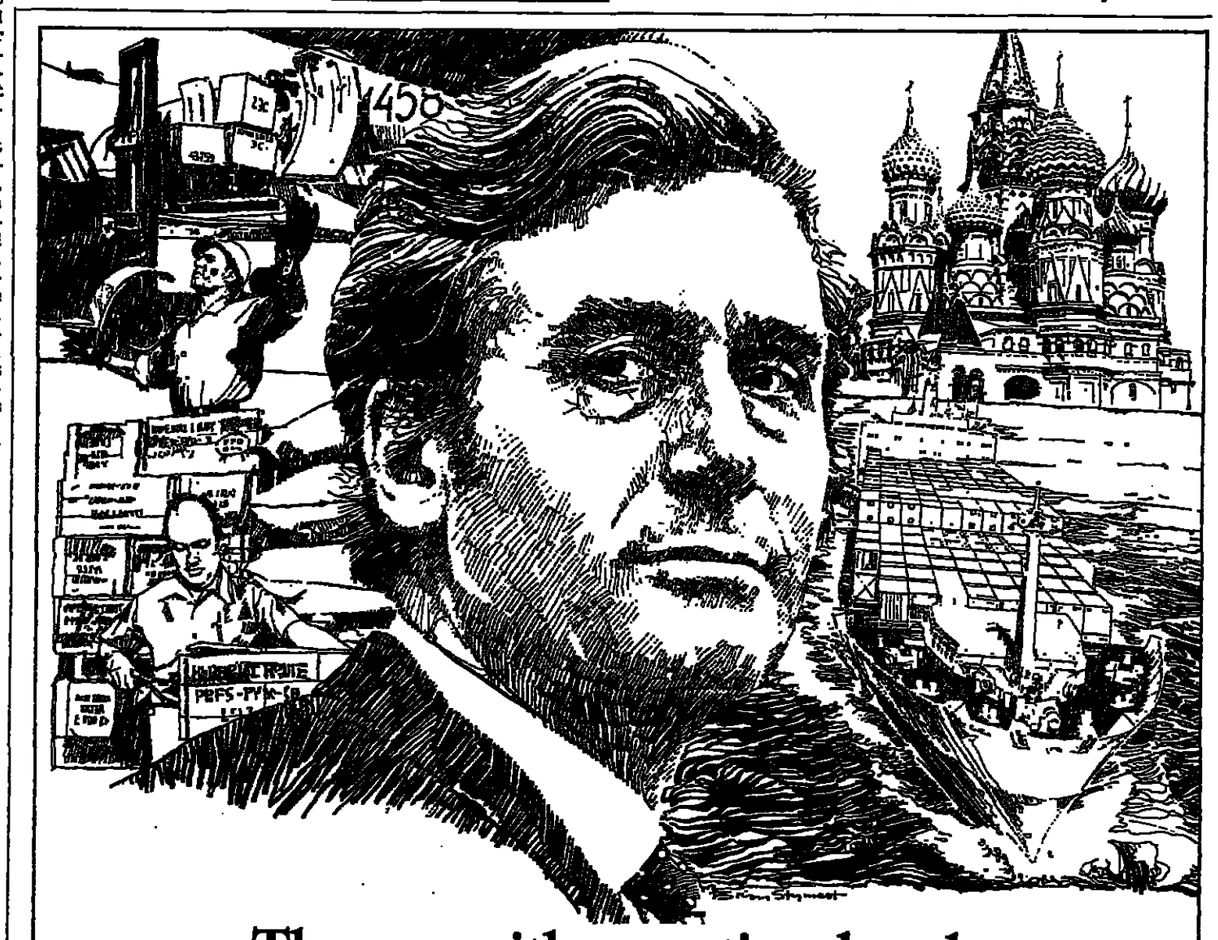
We take pleasure in announcing that

Mr. Alessandro Carboni

has been elected Vice-President of E.F. Hutton and Company Inc. New York.

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What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

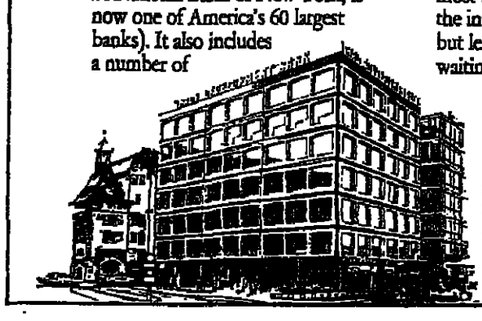
Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants – but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group ($ 3.6 billion in assets; $ 327.4 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of June 30, 1977), we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.



Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, new head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva, Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 1

(Continued from Page 6.)

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
47¾	33⅝	MAPCO 1.10	12	78	37⅞	39¾	37⅞+	¼
20¼	12	MaraIM .50	5	18	18⅛	18⅜	13½	
59	47⅞	MaratO 2.20	7	104	52⅝	51½	51¾+	⅛
20	15⅛	Maremi .50	6	x53	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10	MarMid .50	7	14	12¼	12⅛	12½—	⅛
15⅝	11¼	MarionL .55	10	15	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
22	15⅛	MarkCll .55	6	21	19¼	18⅝	19⅛+	½
32½	26½	Marley .80	8	102	23½	28	28⅝+	⅜
14	9¼	Marriot .25t	11	153	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
64⅛	53⅞	MrshM 2.40	15	79	61⅞	61⅛	61¾+	¼
23	17⅝	MarshF 1.24	10	13	19¾	19½	19½+	¼
29½	23¼	MartM 1.30	6	24	24⅜	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
20⅜	12⅝	MaryK .43	10	10	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
28⅞	23	MrldCu .65b	8	22	27⅜	27¼	27¼+	¼
25⅝	10½	Masco .43	12	103	22	21⅞	22 +	1
24½	15	Masonit .63	10	x425	15⅞	15⅝	16⅝+	¼
15½	12¼	MasM 1.16e	13	32	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
23⅛	15¼	MassyF 1a	4	147	15⅝	16¼	15½	
18¾	15⅝	MasCp 1.52		7	17¼	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
12⅜	11	MasInc 1		34	u12¼	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
26¾	21⅛	MatsuE .33e	9	50	23¼	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5	Mattel	8	209	10	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
32⅛	21⅜	MayDS 1.16	9	171	27⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	¼
26	22½	MayerO .80	9	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
35⅞	28½	Maytg 1.50a	13	195	31⅜	31	31⅛—	⅜
23⅞	15	McCord 1	11	1239	u28½	28¼	28¼+	6⅛
57⅛	43¼	McDer 1.60	4	84	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	
52⅛	37¼	McDnld .20	15	742	47⅞	43⅝	43⅞—	⅜
27¼	19⅛	McDonD .50	8	353	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
23	13¼	McDonh 1	6	27	20½	20½	20½+	⅛
33	25⅛	McGEd 1.60	8	29	27⅛	27	27¼+	⅛
23	15⅝	McGrH .80	10	83	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛—	⅛
37⅞	28	McIntyr 1	5	z200	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
20⅞	15⅛	McKee 1	6	6	15⅝	16⅛	16⅜+	⅜
25⅛	13⅛	McLean .58	7	21	19	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
13⅛	12	McLout .30	8	47	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
12⅝	10⅞	McNeil .80	5	6	12	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
24	18⅞	MeadCp 1	5	123	21	20½	20⅞+	¼
61	47¼	Mea pfB2.80		3	55½	55¼	55¼	
17⅞	17	Measrx	14	3	17¼	17¼	17¼+	¼
32	25⅝	Medusa 1.80	7	2	27	27	27 +	¼
27⅞	19⅞	Melville .95	10	74	25	24⅝	25 +	⅜
63⅛	50	Merck 1.50	15	197	59	53½	58⅝	
22¼	17⅛	Merdith .60	5	3	21½	21½	21½	
25⅛	16⅝	MerrLy .88	9	103	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
47	31	MesaPet .40	17	602	42⅜	41½	42⅛+	1
15½	8⅞	Mesab 1.44e	10	94	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
29⅝	22⅞	Mesta 1.50e	4	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
25½	16	MGM 1b	8	78	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜+	½
32½	24⅜	Metrm 1.50	6	9	27½	27	27⅛+	⅛
45⅛	42	MtE pfC3.90		z10	44	44	44 —	1
25	24⅜	MhCn pf2.05		4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	¼
17⅛	13⅞	MchGs 1.20b	8	3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
30¼	28¼	MhWl pf2.67		1	29½	29½	29½+	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Microwv .42	11	17	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	½
18⅞	15	MidCll 1.24	8	8	17⅛	17¼	17½+	⅛
26⅞	25⅛	MidCT pf2.05		2	25⅝	26⅝	25⅝+	⅛
17⅛	15⅝	MidSUt 1.33	9	354	17	16⅞	16⅞	
26⅛	21¾	MilesL 1.28	8	84	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	½
14⅝	11¼	MiltBrd .60	7	8	12½	12⅝	12½+	⅛
16¾	9¼	MilRoy .25	7	6	9¾	d 9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
24⅛	21⅞	MinnGs 1.78	9	11	24	23⅞	24 +	¼
57	47⅞	MinMM 1.70	15	391	52½	52⅛	52⅞+	⅛
22⅞	20¼	MinPL 1.76	10	60	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
13⅞	10⅞	Mirro al .95	15	12	12½	12⅜	12½—	⅛
23⅜	16⅛	Misnins .48	6	122	20⅜	20⅛	20¼+	⅜
50⅞	37⅝	MPacC 1.80	5	471	42⅞	42¼	42⅝+	2
19⅞	15⅛	MoPSv 1b	8	2	16⅞	16⅞	15⅞	
28⅞	25⅞	MoPS pf2.44		1	25⅞	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
71	58¼	Mobil 3.80	7	340	61	60¼	60⅜+	⅜
4⅛	2	MobileH		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	6	Mohasco .90	8	1149	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	MohkDta	17	186	6⅞	6⅝	6½	
23⅛	18⅛	MohkR 1.20	4	13	18⅛	d18⅛	18⅛	
27⅞	21	Monrh 1.20a	5	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Monogr .28	6	52	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
38⅞	61⅛	Monsan 3.10	7	184	63⅛	62⅝	62⅝+	⅜
28⅛	24	MonPw 1.80	11	11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
23¼	22	MontSt 1.80a		26	23⅝	23½	23½—	⅛
11⅞	10	MONY .99e	13	14	11⅜	11¼	11⅛—	⅛
39⅛	22½	MooreM .90	5	113	29	d28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
56⅛	48	Morgan 2	9	123	49½	49⅛	49⅛	
37⅛	23⅛	MorKn 1.10b	7	21	36½	36	36⅛+	½
13⅛	9⅛	MorseSh .50	4	40	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	MtgTrAm		19	4½	4⅜	4⅛	
5⅛	1⅝	MorNor 1	10	830	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
56⅞	36¼	Motrola .84	13	447	44⅝	44¼	44¼	
48⅛	38⅛	MtFuel 2	9	14	39½	39¼	39¼—	⅛
29⅛	24⅛	MtSTel 1.88	9	17	27	26⅞	26⅞	
10⅛	7⅛	Munford .40	14	33	9	8¼	9 +	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Munfd pf .40		15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
19⅛	16	Munsng 1.20	9	5	17½	17⅜	17½+	⅛
20⅛	17⅛	MurphC 1.28	6	5	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
38⅛	22⅝	MurpOil .80	8	86	31⅞	31½	31⅞+	⅜
20⅛	20	MurryO n 1	8	5	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
17	15⅛	MutOm 1.32		17	16¼	16	16⅛	
14	9	MyersL .40	11	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛

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— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
47⅛	32	NCR .80	10	838	45⅛	44½	44⅞—	¼
23⅞	15¼	NLInd 1.20	9	158	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	⅜
26⅛	20¼	NLT .76	8	86	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5⅜	NVF 2.45t	5	53	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
54½	45¼	Nabisco 2.52	12	37	50⅞	50⅝	50¾—	⅛
34⅞	26⅞	Nalco 1.10	12	177	27⅜	27	27⅛+	⅜
14⅛	11⅛	Narco .60	7	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
27⅛	15⅛	Nashua .63	12	19	25⅝	25	25⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	NatAirl .50	33	7	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
20½	14⅛	NAvia .70e		37	19½	19⅛	19½+	¼
14⅜	12¼	NatCan .57	5	35	13⅝	13½	13½	
22⅞	15¼	NtChem .48	11	34	18	18	18	
15⅜	8⅛	NtCtyL .60e	9	12	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
29	25⅛	NtDetr 1.52	7	22	27⅞	26⅜	27⅛+	⅜
25⅞	21⅛	NatDist 1.40	7	416	23⅞	22⅞	23	
29⅝	25⅛	NatFG 2.16	7	13	26	25⅝	25¾+	¼
27⅝	25⅛	NFG pf 2.30		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	¼
8⅝	15⅛	NatGyp 1.05	9	53	16⅝	16¼	16⅛+	¼
5⅛	3⅛	NatHom		182	3⅛	d 3	3 —	⅛
7⅝	5	NatInd .30	4	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅜	12⅞	NtInd pf 1.25		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
25⅞	17⅛	NMdCr .24	10	110	22¾	22½	22¾+	⅛
18	12⅛	NMedE .48	7	32	16⅝	16⅜	16¼+	⅛
26	16⅝	NMineSv .56	11	24	17⅜	17½	17⅝—	⅛
31⅛	25	NtPrest 1.50	6	42	27¼	27	27⅛	
28⅛	9⅛	NtSemic	29	213	22⅜	22¼	22¾—	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	NSvcInd .82	8	8	14⅛	14¼	14⅜+	⅛
20⅛	6	NStand 1.04	7	18	17¼	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
47	41⅛	NStrch 1.08	11	11	42¼	41⅝	41⅝—	⅜
45⅛	31½	NatlStl 2.50	9	80	34	33½	33⅝+	⅛
4⅛	3½	NatTea		9	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
45	33⅛	Natom 1.60b	4	137	36⅛	35⅛	35 +	⅜
30⅛	25⅛	Natm pf 1.60		67	26⅝	26	26⅝+	⅛
18	15½	Neptune .50	10	6	16⅛	15⅞	16	
27⅛	22¼	NevPw 1.76	8	19	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
19⅞	17	NevP pf 1.60		z200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
25⅛	23½	NevP pf 2.30		z1330	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
23	20⅛	NevP pf 1.95		2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛—	⅛
24⅛	21⅛	NEngEl 1.94	10	44	23⅜	23½	23⅛	
18	15⅛	NEnGE 1.44	7	31	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
31½	29⅛	NEnP pf2.76		6	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
35⅛	32	NEngT 2.60	9	33	33⅜	33	33⅜+	⅛
21⅛	18⅛	NYSEG 1.60	10	45	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
48⅛	42¼	NYS pf 3.75		z10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
20⅛	15	Newhall .56	10	21	18	17⅜	17¾—	⅛
30	18⅛	Newmt 1.60	15	549	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
72⅛	67⅛	Newt pf 4.50		1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛+	¼
17⅛	4	NiaMP 1.34	9	81	15⅝	15	15⅝	
42	37	NiaMpf 3.40		z10	39	39	39 —	⅜
53	54⅛	NiaMpf 4.85		z10	56⅛	55½	55½+	1¼
71⅛	65	NiaMpf 6.10		z100	69	69	69 +	1⅛
123	115½	NiMpf 11.75		z10	121½	121	121 +	1
92	84	NiaMpf 7.72		z370	90⅛	90¼	90⅛+	¼
13	10⅛	NiagSh .97e		34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
33⅛	27⅛	nicor 2.32	7	28	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	
33⅛	27½	Nicor pf 1.90		1	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
37	27¼	NorfWn 1.84	7	554	28½	27⅝	28½+	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Norlin 1.40	5	6	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
31⅛	22½	Norris 1	6	50	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛+	1
29	21	NACoal	12	2	22	22	22	
5	3	NoAMtg		35	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
36	28⅛	NoAPhl 1.50	6	7	29⅛	29½	29⅛+	⅛
4½	3⅛	NoCAir .12	5	59	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
1⅝	1	NoCaAir wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅜	10⅝	NoestUt 1.02	8	167	11⅝	11⅛	11½+	⅛
19⅝	17⅛	NCalSL .60	4	7	19¼	19¼	19¼+	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	NIndPS 1.44	8	61	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
48⅛	37⅛	NorNGs 2.40	6	266	38⅝	38¼	38⅛+	¼
91½	86	NoNG pf6.40		z4410	91½	91	91 —	½
30½	26⅛	NoStPw 2.05	10	247	30⅛	29⅞	30 —	⅛
47⅛	42⅛	NSPw pf3.60		z50	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
53	45⅛	NSPw pf4.11		z700	52½	52	52½+	1½
33	27⅛	NorTel .64	10	20	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Northgate		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅛	20½	Nortrp 1.20	6	43	21⅞	d20⅛	21⅝+	1⅛
30⅛	22⅛	NwstAirl .50	8	158	25	25⅞	25⅞	
25⅛	23¼	NwtBcp .96	9	413	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
43⅛	32¼	NwtEnr 2.20	8	86	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞+	⅜
60⅛	43⅛	NwtInd 2.85	7	820	55⅝	54⅛	54⅝—	¼
28⅛	26⅛	NwIP pf 2.50		8	27⅞	27⅜	27⅛—	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	NwMLf 1e	15	9	12⅛	12½	12⅛	
26⅛	25	NwSlW 1.20	14	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	¼
39	32⅛	Norton 1.80	7	5	34⅛	34	34⅛+	¼
20⅛	17⅛	NorSim .76	9	587	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
23⅛	19⅛	Nucor .36	6	9	21	21	21 +	¼

O

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19½	15½	OKC 1.20	7	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Oaklnd .50	13	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
17⅛	14½	OakiteP 1	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
31⅛	23⅛	OcciPet 1.25	9	618	25¼	24⅝	25 +	¼
16⅛	10⅛	OcciPet wt		31	12	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
49⅛	37⅛	OcciP pf2.16		3	40¼	39½	40⅛+	⅛
100⅛	74⅛	OcciP pf3.60		5	80	80	80 +	⅛
37⅛	72⅛	OcciP pf 4		2	78½	78½	78½+	½
28½	26⅛	OcciP pf2.50		2	28	28	28 +	⅛
25⅛	24⅛	OcciP pf2.12		255	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
29⅛	24⅛	Ogden 1.40	5	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛+	⅛
21⅛	18⅛	OhioEd 1.70	9	222	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
48½	43½	OhEd pf 3.90		z120	47	47	47	
114⅛	110	OhE pf 10.48		z60	112	112	112 +	1⅛
117⅛	112⅛	OhE pf 10.76		z650	114⅛	d112½	114½+	
9	83⅛	OPw pfB7.60		z80	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
91½	82½	OPw pfC7.60		z10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛—	⅛
134	128	OPw pfA 14		z380	129	129	129	
134	127	OPw pfF 14		z20	130	130	130 —	⅛
100⅛	91½	OPw pfE8.48		z100	97½	97½	97½+	1¼
93⅛	84	OPw pf 7.76		z50	87	87	87 —	3¼
19⅝	17	OklaGE 1.48	10	178	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
42⅛	31⅛	OklaNG 2	6	12	37⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
44⅛	34⅛	OlinCp 1.76	4	12	35⅛	35⅛	35½	
20⅛	17⅛	Olin wi		3	18	18	18	
39⅛	30⅛	Olinkrft 1.10	9	33	31	30⅛	31 +	¼
18⅛	15⅛	Omark .72	9	43	16⅛	16½	16⅝+	⅛
15⅛	14⅛	Oneida .84	5	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14	11⅛	Opelika .84	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	OranRk 1.36	9	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Orange .20b		33	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
27⅛	21½	OutMar 1.40	6	29	22½	22¼	22⅛—	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	OutletCo .70	8	6	18⅛	18½	18⅞+	⅜
13⅛	10⅛	OverbDr .60	6	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	OvernitT 1	6	10	20½	20½	20½	
39⅛	22	OverSh .30b	7	93	27⅛	27	27 +	⅛
72	58	OwenC 1.20	12	95	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛+	1
27⅛	23	OwenIll 1.06	7	176	23½	d22⅛	22⅛—	½
91⅛	80½	OwnIl pf4.75		1	79½	d79½	79½—	1
9⅛	7	Oxfrdln .67r	2	32	u 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛

P - Q

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11½	7½	PNBMt .50e	19	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
38⅛	30⅛	PPG 1.60	7	171	33¼	32⅛	33¼+	1¼
9⅛	7	PSA	14	19	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	PacAS 1.24		8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
25½	22¼	PacGE 2	8	642	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
28⅛	18⅛	PacLig 1.68	7	82	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
39⅛	31⅛	PacLm 1.50	12	59	31⅛	31⅛	31⅞+	⅛
31⅛	25⅛	PacPet .86	8	30	29	28⅛	28⅞	
24⅛	21⅛	PacPw 1.80	10	96	22⅛	22¼	22¼—	⅛
18⅛	17⅛	PacTT 1.40	8	x24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	PacTin .80	8	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6¼	PaineW .40	6	42	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	PaiW pf 1.30		11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	PalmBC .34⅛		⅜	14⅛	14½	⅛	⅛
5⅛	3¼	Pamida .12	16	64	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	PanAm	9	439	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
50⅛	41⅛	PanEP 2.50	7	48	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛+	½
17½	13⅛	Paprcft .80b	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Pargas 1b	8	14	20	20	20	
41⅛	29⅛	ParkDr .20	9	25	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅜
28⅛	24½	ParHan 1	9	11	26¼	26	26 —	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	ParkPn .48	10	94	u18	17⅛	17⅛	
19½	11	PatPtl 1.25t	22	46	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
16⅛	15	Paylsnw .50	6	27	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
28⅛	20½	Peabody .20	11	65	22⅛	22⅛	22½+	⅛
52⅛	32⅛	Penney 1.48	10	580	37⅛	37½	37⅛+	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	PaPL 1.92	7	47	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
56	50½	PaPL pf 4.50		z10	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
100	92½	PaPL pf 8.40		z10	99⅛	99½	99⅛+	1
115	110	PaPL pf 11		z150	114½	114½	114½	
37⅛	31⅛	Penwit 1.80	10	10	33⅛	33	33⅛	
26⅛	23⅛	Penw pf 1.60		7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
33⅛	29½	Pennzol 1.80	7	842	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
98⅛	93	Pennz pfB 8		z170	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	PeopDr .20	7	12	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
52⅛	44⅛	PeopGs 3.68	7	268	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛+	⅛
39⅛	35⅛	PeopGs wi		4	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
27	22¼	PepsiCo .80	13	1030	26	25⅛	25⅞+	½
21⅛	16½	PerkinE .32	15	247	20⅛	20	20⅛—	⅛
33	29	Petlnc 1.80	8	x5	31⅛	31	31⅛+	⅛
18½	11⅛	PeterP	9	255	17⅛	15⅞	17⅛+	1½
82⅛	67	Petrie 2a	15	4	81½	81½	81½—	⅛
32⅛	25	Petrolan .72	8	16	28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
29	23⅛	PetRs 2.61e		9	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
26⅛	23⅛	PetRs pf1.75		7	24⅛	24	24 +	⅛
29⅛	24⅛	Pfizer .96	11	573	26⅛	26½	26⅛+	⅛
41⅛	23⅛	PhelpD 2.20	12	271	24⅛	24⅛	24½—	⅛
2⅛	17⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	10	151	20⅛	20	20	
45½	40½	PhilE pf 3.80		z100	45	45	45 +	⅛
86	77⅛	PhilE pf 7		z200	86	86	86 +	1
104⅛	93½	PhilE pf 8.75		z50	101	100⅛	101	
107⅛	101	PhilE pf 9.50		z30	107⅛	106⅛	106⅛—	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	PhilaSub .88	7	10	17	16⅛	17 +	⅛
62⅛	51⅛	PhilMr 1.65	12	535	62	61½	61⅞+	½
8⅛	5	Philind .10e	8	12	6⅛	6	6	
13⅛	10⅛	Philind pf 1		11	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	¼
33⅛	27	PhlPet 1	10	490	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	PhilVH .60	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	6	Pier 1 .20	5	57	6⅛	6	6	
45	35⅛	Pllsbry 1.16	11	53	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
29⅛	27⅛	Pioner 1.50	7	87	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	1⅛
21⅛	15⅛	PitneyB .80	11	68	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
27	18⅛	PittFrg .80b	8	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
37⅛	24	Pittstn 1a	8	142	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
36⅛	19¼	PizzaHt .40	13	313	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2¼	PlanRsc	9	107	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10	Plantrn .08	11	61	11	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Playboy .12	12	63	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛+	⅛
16	10⅛	Plessey .46e	10	35	u16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Pneumo 1	5	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
38⅛	27⅛	Polaroid .80	12	460	31	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
14	6	Pondrosa	10	516	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	PopeTal .80	10	7	16⅛	d16⅛	16⅛	
26⅛	19⅛	Portec .80b	8	14	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
76⅛	72	Portr pf 5.50		z10	u79	79	79 +	2½
20⅛	18⅛	PortGE 1.70	14	139	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
116½	110⅛	PoG pf 11.50		z220	115	114⅛	114⅛—	⅛
29⅛	27	PorG pf 2.60		10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
39⅛	27⅛	Potlch .84	7	58	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
15⅛	14⅛	PotmEl 1.28	9	139	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
46⅛	40	PotEl pf 2.44		1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
55	50⅛	PotEl pf 4.50		z190	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛—	1¼
67⅛	58	PotEl pf 5.50		z30	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
16	12	Premier .48	9	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
93⅛	72⅛	ProctG 2.60	15	161	86⅛	86½	86⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	ProdRsh	7	30	9	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
22⅛	20⅛	Proler 1.40	9	2	21	21	21 +	⅛
20⅛	17	PSvCol 1.46	11	87	18⅛	18	18	
26⅛	24⅛	PSCol pf2.10		77	25⅛	25⅛	25½—	⅛
3⅛	26	PSvcln 2.04	9	415	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
94⅛	86	PSind pf7.15		z110	86	87½	87½—	1½
114	108	PSind pf9.44		z3000	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛+	⅛
22⅛	19⅛	PSvNH 1.88	10	83	20⅛	20¼	20¼—	¼
24	21⅛	PSvNM 1.60	11	26	22	21⅛	22 +	⅛
26⅛	21⅛	PSvEG 1.96	8	348	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
17⅛	16⅛	PSEG pf1.40		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
63⅛	57	PSEG pf5.05		z130	61½	61½	61½	
26⅛	24⅛	PSEG pf2.17		25	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	⅛
27	26⅛	PSEG pf2.43		3	28	27⅛	27⅛	
99	89⅛	PSEG pf7.80		z2540	95⅛	95	95⅛—	⅛
96	89	PSEG pf8.08		z160	94	93⅛	93⅛	
112	104	PSEG pf9.62		z300	107½	107½	107½—	½
9⅛	4⅛	Publcker		39	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo		11	4	4	4	
4⅛	3⅛	PR Cem	6	87	3⅛	3½	3⅛—	⅛
18⅛	16½	PgSPL 1.30	10	78	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
35⅛	31	Pullmn 1.32	13	60	33½	32⅛	33⅛—	⅛
19½	16½	Purex 1.08	9	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
28½	19½	Purolt 1.16	10	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
26⅛	20	QuakOat .92	7	165	22¼	22	22¼	
114	109⅛	QuaO pf 9.56		z20	113	113	113	
21⅛	15⅛	QuakStO .88	10	46	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
28⅛	20½	Quanex 1.20	8	21	22	21½	22 +	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Questor .20r	11	19	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛

R

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
32½	25⅛	RCA 1.20	10	1866	28⅛	27	27 —	1⅛
47	43	RCApf 3.50		z10	44½	44½	44½	
76	69	RCA pf 4		2	72½	72½	72½+	½
15⅛	9⅛	RTE .40	10	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
17⅛	14	RalsPur .40	13	324	16⅛	16¼	16⅛+	¼
4⅛	3¼	Ramad .09e	16	137	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
24	13¼	Rancoln .80	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	¼
8⅛	4⅛	RapidAm	9	53	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
33⅛	29⅛	Raybt 1b	5	12	30¼	30	30 —	¼
28⅛	19	RAYMND	⅛	7⅛	⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
32	28	Raythn 1	9	217	29⅛	28¼	29⅛+	⅜
74	16⅛	ReadBat .80	8	50	20⅛	20¼	20⅛+	⅜
3⅛	2⅛	Redman	6	26	3⅛	3	3	
12⅛	8¼	ReeceCp .60	8	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24	20¼	ReevsB 1.60	5	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14½	ReichCh .74	8	19	15¼	14½	15 +	¼
14⅛	8⅛	ReliabSt .68	8	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
35⅛	29¼	ReinEl 1.20	11	15	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
98	80	RelEl pf 3		2	91	91	91 +	1
26⅛	18½	RelianGp	5	10	24⅛	24	24⅛+	¼
43¼	34½	RelG pf 2.20		1	40½	40½	40½—	½
30	24	RelG pf 2.60		15	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
29⅛	26⅛	Relin pf 2.68		3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
11	7⅛	RepubCp	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
24⅛	15¼	RepFinS 1	5	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
2	1½	RepMtg		21	2	2	2	
34⅛	22	RepStl 1.60	9	63	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	ResrvOil .20	14	x238	17⅛	16⅛	17 +	⅜
26⅛	15¼	RevcoDS .40	13	102	20¼	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Revere	11	53	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
44½	36½	Revlon 1	15	120	43	42	42⅛+	⅛
14½	9¼	Rexham .50	10	207	u14⅛	14¼	14⅛+	⅛
39½	31	Rexnrd 1.44	6	58	32½	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
70⅛	63⅛	Reynln 3.28	9	408	66½	66	66⅛—	⅛
44⅛	32½	ReyMet 1.50	7	162	35¼	34½	35¼+	⅛
11⅛	8	ReynSe .40a	6	13	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	RichCo 1	6	74	13⅛	13½	13⅛+	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	RichMer .90	10	340	24	23⅛	23⅛	
21⅛	17½	RiegelT 1.30	5	25	18⅛	18½	18⅛+	¼
17⅛	12½	RioGr pf .80		22	14¼	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	RiteAid .32	11	194	u18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Robshw 1.10	10	72	21½	21	21½+	⅛
25⅛	21⅛	Robrtsn 1.50	9	22	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9¼	Robins .32	9	63	9⅛	9½	9⅛+	⅛
121	116⅛	RochG pf 11		z120	119	118	119 +	1
17⅛	14¼	RochTl 1	8	45	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Rockowr .76	5	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
37⅛	30⅛	Rockwl 2.20	8	65	32	31⅛	32 +	¼
91	75⅛	Rklnt pf 4.75		1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛+	⅛
51½	32⅛	RohmH 1.28	10	18	33½	33⅛	33½+	⅛
6⅛	5½	Rohrind		55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅛	16½	Rollins .50	10	63	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Ronson	68	3	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
26⅛	20⅛	Roper 1.40	5	258	23½	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛
14½	9⅛	Rorer .60	18	135	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
29⅛	19½	Rosario .40b	11	18	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
28½	14⅛	Rowan .12	11	69	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	RoyCCol 1	9	484	u20½	20¼	20⅛+	⅛
61	51¼	RoyD 4.01e	5	177	55½	55⅛	55⅛+	⅛
27⅛	21½	Rubbrm .60	12	7	23⅛	22	23⅛	
11⅛	10⅛	RussTog .76	6	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
18	12⅛	RyderS .15r	7	61	16¼	16	16⅛+	¼

S

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4⅛	2⅛	SCASv	18	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
25⅛	19⅛	SCMCp 1	5	102	22	21⅛	22 +	½
33⅛	24	Sabine .50	10	51	28⅛	28¼	28½—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Safgdln .16	7	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
50⅛	42½	Safewy 2.20	10	475	43¼	42⅛	43 —	⅛
13⅛	9½	SageCp .36	7	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
44⅛	29½	SJoMn 1.20	11	53	30¼	30	30⅛+	⅛
14⅛	12½	StJoLP 1.12	9	6	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
47⅛	35	StLSaF 2.50	7	4	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	StPaulS .1e		19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
39⅛	28⅛	StRegP 1.64	9	427	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
7⅛	6¼	Salant .32	5	26	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Sambos .48	9	146	18⅛	18	18	
15⅛	13⅛	SDieGE 1.20	8	81	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Sanders		61	14⅛	13⅛	14 +	⅛
42½	35½	SFeInd 2	6	175	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
11½	9⅛	SFeIn pf .50		11	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
56	42½	SFeInt .60	5	237	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛+	⅛
5	3⅛	SaulRE		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	SavOnD .24	7	37	6	6	6 +	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	SavElP 1b	8	26	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
43⅛	18¼	SavBM .40	11	334	u43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Saxon	8	76	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Schaefer	8	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
44⅛	31⅛	SchrPlo 1.12	11	374	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
18½	12⅛	Schlitz .48	11	65	13⅛	13	13⅛—	⅛
70⅛	56	Schlmb 1.10	17	391	67⅛	66⅛	67	
16	13	SCOAIn .90	5	35	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5	ScotLad .36	11	46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29	22⅛	ScotFet 1.40	8	30	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
27½	21¼	ScottFor 1	8	30	26	25⅛	26 +	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	ScottP .76	9	134	16⅛	15⅛	16	
12	8	Scottys .28	10	27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
23½	19	Scovill 1.20	7	247	20	19⅛	19⅛	
56	47½	Scovil pf2.50		5	47½	47½	47½—	1
8	6½	Scudder	13	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9½	8⅛	Scud pf .71e		6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
60⅛	24⅛	SeaCont .25	9	124	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
39⅛	30⅛	SeabCL 2	5	43	31	30½	31 +	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	SeabWA .22t		54	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
24	19⅛	Seagram .80	8	23	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Seagrv .36e	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅛	14¼	SealPw 1	6	2	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
73⅛	10⅛	SearleG .52	11	1762	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
32⅛	27⅛	Sears .90	12	814	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Seatrain	15	212	13¼	12½	13⅛+	⅛
41⅛	27⅛	Sedcolnc .30	7	147	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	1
19⅛	15⅛	SelgLt 1.20b	6	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	SvcCpInt .24	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Servmt 1	6	31	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Shakspr .40	6	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
39⅛	28	Shaklee .50	9	68	38¼	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Shapell .10	4	33	17¼	16⅛	17 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ShearH .30e	3	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
36½	29⅛	ShellOil 1.60	6	275	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
40⅛	31	ShellT .93e	7	10	u41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	ShllrGl .40e	4	13	12¼	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
41⅛	30⅛	Shrwin 2.20	43	47	31½	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
14⅛	12	SierPac 1.10	7	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
34⅛	24	Signal 1.10	7	102	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
40	36	Signode 1.32	10	5	37⅛	37½	37⅛	
7⅛	5½	SimPrec .20	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
19⅛	14½	Simmi 1.12	16	12	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	⅛
16⅛	11	SimpPat .50	12	149	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
25⅛	19½	Singer .40	7	72	24⅛	24	24	
45	41	Singr pf 3.50		1	41⅛	41½	41½—	⅛
23½	17⅛	Skaggs .50	9	7	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
17	10⅛	Skil Cp	9	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
19⅛	12	Skyline .32	14	127	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14¼	SmithA .80	4	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
40	29⅛	SmithInt .72	9	55	31	30⅛	31	
42⅛	30⅛	Smtkin 1.10	16	366	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	SmithTr .78	6	10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
19	11⅛	SolaBas .60	10	68	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Sonesta	8	5	6	6	6	
10⅛	8⅛	SonyCp .07e	14	460	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
50	37	SooLin 3.50e	6	20	42⅛	41⅛	42	
21	18⅛	SCrEG 1.56	9	46	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
20⅛	17½	SoJerIn 1.62	9	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	SoetBk .40	9	92	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
9⅛	7	SoetPS 1.37t	7	3	8⅛	8½	8½	
26⅛	21⅛	SoCalE 2	6	87	25½	25¼	25⅛—	⅛
16⅛	15⅛	SouthCo 1.46	9	380	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
21⅛	18⅛	SoInGE 1.32	7	18	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	⅛
62⅛	49⅛	SoNRes 2.10	7	58	59½	59	59⅛+	½
40⅛	36⅛	SoNETel 3	9	20	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
38⅛	32⅛	SouPac 2.40	8	78	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
62⅛	50½	SouRy 2.60	9	32	54⅛	54½	54⅛+	¼
6⅛	6⅛	SouRy pf .50		6	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
36⅛	30⅛	SoUnCo 1.92	15	3	33½	33¼	33⅛	
27⅛	20½	Soutind .60	19	198	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
47	36	SouRoyl .88	15	68	40	39⅛	40 +	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	SwtAir .28	7	12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	SwtBksh 1	8	53	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SwstFor .28	6	39	8⅛	7⅛	8 +	⅛
22⅛	19⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		1	20	20	20 +	¼
16	13⅛	SwPbSv 1.10	9	73	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	SpartF .28	8	47	u15⅛	14⅛	15⅛+	½
13⅛	9⅛	Sparton .40	6	16	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	SperryH 1	6	12	17⅛	17	17	
43½	33½	SperryR 1.12	8	744	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
15	12⅛	SpringM .50	7	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
29⅛	24	SquarD 1.20	12	1016	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
30⅛	23⅛	Squibb .96	11	169	26⅛	25⅛	26 +	¼
22⅛	17⅛	Staley 1	10	157	21⅛	20⅛	21	
64⅛	22⅛	StPoor 1.92a		15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
31⅛	24¼	StBrnd 1.26	13	59	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
52½	47¼	StdBr pf3.30		z30	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
42¼	29⅛	StBPaint .40	14	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9½	StdMotA .40	6	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
45½	37½	StOilCl 2.40	7	486	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
39⅛	46⅛	StOilnd 2.60	7	437	48⅛	48	48⅛—	⅛
91¼	73½	StOilOh 1.36	20	89	79⅛	79	79 —	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	StPacCp .20	3	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9	7	StPress .40	12	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	StProd .66	11	40	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
19	15⅛	Standex .90	7	3	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
36⅛	28	StanW 1.24	8	6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
13	11⅛	StaMSe 1.05		11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
49⅛	33½	StaufCh 1.88	7	115	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
17	13⅛	SterlDg .70	10	646	14⅛	13⅛	14 —	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SterlPre .12b	8	13	4	4	4 +	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Sterndnt .40		14	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
19⅛	16¼	StevenJ 1.20	6	81	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
37⅛	28⅛	StewWa 1.96	7	4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
23⅛	19⅛	StokVC 1.20	10	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
65⅛	53⅛	StoneW 2.50	7	1	56	56	56 +	⅛
16½	13	StopShop 1	5	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
16¼	9⅛	StorTec .67t	8	138	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
28¼	20	StorerB 1	5	7	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	StridRit .92	8	35	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
50⅛	38⅛	StuWor 1.68	4	21	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
56½	43½	StuW pf 1.40		1	50	50	50 —	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	SuavSho .20	6	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
24⅛	19¼	SubPrG 1.20	8	5	22⅛	22½	22⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	SuCrest .50	4	36	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
25	18⅛	SunChm .40	6	41	22⅛	22½	22⅛+	⅛
49	40⅛	SunCo 2.52	6	67	42⅛	42¼	42⅛—	⅛
51	41⅛	SunC pf 2.25		20	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
25	19½	Sunbm 1.20	9	132	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
42⅛	33⅛	Sundstr 1.20	10	15	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
16⅛	11	SunsMg .10r	429	23	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
27⅛	21½	SuprVal .86	9	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
258	180	SuprOil 1.80	14	11	210½	209	210½ +	3½
9⅛	6⅛	SupmkG .36	5	45	9	8⅛	8⅛	
22⅛	14⅛	Supscp .50e	6	32	17¼	17	17¼+	½
8⅛	6⅛	SutroM .22e	41	28	8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
19⅛	15⅛	Swank 1a	7	26	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
21	16⅛	Sybron .96	8	61	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
14¼	7⅛	Sycor	12	56	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5½	Systron	18	9	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛

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— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11⅛	7⅛	TRE Cp .40	14	130	11⅛	11½	11½—	⅛
40⅛	32	TRW 1.60	8	201	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	⅛
90	74⅛	TRW pf 4.40		6	76⅛	75⅛	76 +	¼
83	68⅛	TRW pf 4.50		1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Talcott	22	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8¼	Talley .70	6	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11½	Talley pf 1		4	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
20⅛	17⅛	TampEl 1.12	10	127	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
42⅛	21	Tandy	7	178	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9	Tappan .24	10	31	10	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
45½	32½	Technicr .80	8	42	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	⅛
22⅛	20⅛	Technicr wi		21	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Tchncolr .40	8	38	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
13	9	Technicn	9	⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
38⅛	28¼	Tektrnx .30	15	214	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Telecor .30	6	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
74⅛	53⅛	Teledn 1.45t	5	140	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Telprmt	25	183	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Telex	10	581	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
37⅛	29⅛	Tenneco 2	7	458	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10	Tesoro 1		138	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
31	21¼	Tesor pf2.16		50	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	Texaco 2	8	646	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
39¼	31⅛	TexCm 1.10	10	41	34⅛	34¼	34⅛+	⅛
46⅛	36⅛	TexEst 2.10	9	126	42	42⅛	42⅛+	⅛
29⅛	26½	TxET pf 2.40		2	27⅛	27¼	27¼	
32⅛	29⅛	TxET pf2.87		11	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
49	41¼	TexGsT2.40	9	69	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
21½	14⅛	Texind 1b	9	15	20¼	20¼	20¼—	⅛
102⅛	75⅛	TexInst 1.32	18	178	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛—	1
13⅛	8⅛	Texint	13	219	11⅛	10⅛	11 +	⅛
34⅛	25⅛	TexOGs .25	9	332	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
40	28⅛	TxPcLd .35e	14	2	37⅛	37¼	37⅛—	⅛
22⅛	18⅛	TexUtil 1.40	9	1186	21⅛	21	21⅛	
31⅛	22	Texsgif 1.20	14	60	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
55⅛	43½	Txsgif pf 3		43	44	44	44 +	⅛
5⅛	3	Texf Ind		18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
29⅛	25	Textron 1.40	8	283	27½	27	27⅛+	⅛
34⅛	30⅛	Textr pf 2.08		5	32	31⅛	32 +	⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Thiokol 1	7	245	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
40⅛	32⅛	ThomBet 1	15	31	38⅛	38	38⅛+	⅛
12⅛	10	Thomln .44	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	ThomJW.80	6	12	17⅛	16⅛	17 +	¼
9⅛	7⅛	Thrifty .48	9	22	8	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅛	17⅛	Ticor 1.10	4	7	21	21	21	
27	16⅛	Tidwatr .60	7	73	22	21⅛	21⅛	
13½	10⅛	Tigerlnt .50	8	64	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
38⅛	32	Timeln 1.30	10	168	34	33⅛	34	
25⅛	20	TimeMir .80	10	34	23¼	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛
55½	50	Tmkn 2.20	8	37	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛+	1⅛
18⅛	16	Tishman	47	50	18	17⅛	18 +	¼
10⅛	5½	TobinP .15e		10	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
17⅛	8⅛	ToddSh	78	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
27⅛	24⅛	TolEdis 2.12	9	9	25⅛	25½	25⅛+	⅛
26½	24⅛	TolEd pf2.21		14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
12¼	9⅛	TonkaCp .48	9	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	TootRol .40b	10	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	Tracor .28	7	37	14½	14	14⅛+	⅛
41½	31½	Trane 1.08	10	31	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
39⅛	34⅛	TranUn 1.92	9	323	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	⅛
12½	8⅛	TWA	4	71	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
26⅛	17	TWA pf 2		52	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
18⅛	17⅛	TWA pf 1.90		57	17½	17¼	17¼—	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	Transam .66	8	351	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
120	108	Trans pf4.50		2	111½	111½	111½+	
24⅛	22⅛	Traninc 1.96		79	24⅛	24	24	
22½	17	Transco 1	8	116	20½	20¼	20⅛+	
11⅛	7⅛	Transco .52	6	2	8	8	8	
107	101	TrG pf 10.32		z20	103¼	103¼	103¼—	
99⅛	91¼	TrGP pf 8.64		z20	98⅛	98¼	98¼	
28⅛	26⅛	TrGP pf2.50		7	27⅛	27½	27½	
13½	9⅛	Transoh .28	4	5	12⅛	12¼	12¼+	
27⅛	21	Tranwy 1.40	7	31	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	
37	30	Travirs 1.28	8	173	33⅛	33½	33⅛+	
22⅛	19⅛	TriCon 2.14e		24	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22½	14½	TriaPac .60	5	14	22	21⅛	21⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	Trinityln .80	6	81	22½	22	22⅛+	
35⅛	25⅛	Tropicna 1	16	240	28⅛	28	28⅛—	
17⅛	14	TucsnG 1.16	9	225	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25⅛	9⅛	TwenCn .70	8	774	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
18½	15⅛	TwinDs .90	7	22	16	15⅛	15⅛+	
24⅛	14⅛	TycoLab .40	8	45	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	
24⅛	19½	TylerCp .60	6	375	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	
23⅛	18	Tymshr	13	35	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	

U

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27½	17⅛	UALInc .60	8	760	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	
20⅛	17⅛	UGICp 1.48	7	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	
31½	28⅛	UGI pf 2.75		z280	30½	30½	30½	
17⅛	13½	UMCInd 1.20	9	35	16	15⅛	16 +	
2⅛	1⅛	UMET Tr		38	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	13	UOP .70	5	20	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	
24⅛	17⅛	UVInd 1	6	300	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	
67½	62⅛	UVIn pf 1.50		4	66	65⅛	66	
57	36⅛	UVIn pf 1.26		1	54½	54½	54½	
22⅛	19	UARCO 1.30	6	10	19⅛	19⅛	19½—	
54	47⅛	UnNV 3.35e	7	2	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛+	
13⅛	10⅛	UnBncp .84	6	22	12	11⅛	12 +	
66⅛	47⅛	UCamp 1.80	11	178	52½	52¼	52⅛—	
62⅛	45⅛	UnCarb 2.80	7	612	46⅛	46¼	46⅛+	
9	7⅛	UnCmrce	12	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	UnionCp	9	45	5⅛	5	5⅛	
16⅛	15	UnElec 1.36	10	98	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
31	29½	UnEl pf 2.72		2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	
59⅛	49⅛	UnOCal 2.20	7	368	52	51½	51⅛+	
58½	46	UPacC 1.70	11	380	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛+	
20⅛	16⅛	UPac pf .47		1	18	18	18	
11⅛	9⅛	Uniroyal .50	7	63	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	
91	82⅛	Uniryal pf 8		z280	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛+	
10⅛	7½	UnBrand	4	24	7⅛	7½	7⅛—	
15½	12⅛	UnBrnd pfA		14	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	
11⅛	10	UnitCp .80s		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	
30⅛	25⅛	UnEnRs 1.72	5	88	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	
16⅛	11	UFinCal .48	5	56	15⅛	15	15⅛—	
14⅛	11⅛	UnGrnty	5	29	12	11⅛	11⅛—	
29⅛	25⅛	Unillum 2.44	9	10	27⅛	27	27	
29⅛	19⅛	UnitInd .70	7	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	UnitInns .14	6	57	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛—	
13⅛	12⅛	UJerBk 1.84	8	4	12⅛	12½	12½—	
44⅛	31⅛	UnNucl 1.20t	9	111	34⅛	33½	33⅛—	
4⅛	2	UnPkMn	2	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
18⅛	14⅛	USFoS 1.26a		51	16⅛	16½	16⅛—	
39⅛	32⅛	USFidG 1.84	7	199	35	34⅛	35 —	
26⅛	20⅛	USGyps 1.60	11	119	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	
28⅛	25	USGy pf 1.80		3	24⅛	d24⅛	24⅛—	
8⅛	6⅛	USHom .20	6	43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
8⅛	6½	USInd .48	8	296	7⅛	7	7⅛—	
4⅛	2⅛	US Rlty		1	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27	18	USShoe 1.20	7	18	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	
50	30⅛	USSteel 2.20	9	572	34	33½	33⅛	
33⅛	24⅛	USTobc 1.40	11	19	29⅛	29½	29⅛	
41⅛	34⅛	UnTech 1.80	7	1053	37	35⅛	36⅛	
182½	155⅛	UnTch pf 8		773	162½	158	162½	
21⅛	17⅛	UnitTel 1.28	9	455	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
26⅛	22⅛	UnitT 2pf1.50		12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
18⅛	6⅛	Unitrod .10	9	23	9⅛	9	9⅛	
11	8⅛	Univar .56	7	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22⅛	19⅛	UnivFd 1.12	8	18	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
33⅛	27⅛	UnLeaf 1.88	7	10	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
38⅛	30	Upjohn 1.20	13	127	36	35⅛	35⅛	
19⅛	14½	USLIFE .48	7	58	18½	18⅛	18½	
12⅛	11¼	UslfeF .96a		3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
23⅛	20⅛	UtahPL 1.56	11	141	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	
34⅛	31⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		9	33½	33⅛	33½	

V

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22⅛	18½	VFCp 1.10	8	6	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
24⅛	17½	VSICorp .88	7	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
18⅛	7	Valleyln .40	27	47	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅛	14⅛	Varian .28	12	37	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	Varolnc .20e	4	182	10⅛	10	10⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Vendo		11	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Venice .15t		16	2⅛	d 2⅛	2⅛	
15	13⅛	VestSe 1.31e		20	15	14⅛	15	
23	12⅛	Vetco .20e	17	149	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
18⅛	9½	Viacom .28	14	122	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
15⅛	14	VaEPw 1.24	8	615	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
91⅛	85	VaEP pf7.72		z180	90⅛	90¼	90¼	
104	97½	VaEP pf8.84		122	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
110	102⅛	VaEP pf9.75		z5000	108	108	108	
32⅛	28⅛	VaEP pf2.90		12	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado		26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	VulcnM 1.10	7	17	22½	22⅛	22⅛	

W

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21	15⅛	Wachov .54	9	9	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	
56⅛	45	Wach pf 2.20		3	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	WachRlty		28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	WalMart .16	12	69	16	15½	16	
17⅛	14⅛	Walgrn 1.10	7	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
28⅛	22⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	7	55	24⅛	24½	24⅛	
27½	20½	WallMu 1.20	3	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
39⅛	28⅛	WaltJm 1.40	7	163	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	
42⅛	28⅛	WaltJ pf1.60		4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
7⅛	5	WardFd .47t		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Warnaco		9	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
32⅛	23	WarnS 1.20	8	39	23	d22½	22⅛	
32⅛	26⅛	WrnCom .80	6	271	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	WrnerCo .40	9	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
31⅛	25⅛	WarnrL 1.10	13	389	27	26⅛	27	
25⅛	21⅛	WashGs 2.08	8	28	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
28⅛	16⅛	WashNat .80	7	11	19⅛	19	19	
25⅛	18½	WashStl 1.20	11	12	25⅛	25⅛	25	
25⅛	20⅛	WshWt 1.76	8	15	21⅛	21⅛	21	
17⅛	12	WasteM .28	11	26	15⅛	15⅛	15	
25½	18⅛	WatkinJ .32	12	7	23½	23¼	23	
7⅛	5⅛	WayGos .48	14	5	6⅛	6⅛	6	
6⅛	4⅛	WeanUn .20	4	2	6	6	6	
13⅛	8⅛	Weathrd .50	10	1	13½	13½	13	
13⅛	8	WebbD .10e	17	x513	13⅛	12⅛	13	
28½	24⅛	WeisMkt .82	9	2	26⅛	26⅛	26	
28⅛	24⅛	WellsF 1.12	7	52	25⅛	25⅛	25	
13⅛	9½	WellFM .84e	14	25	13⅛	13⅛	13	
31⅛	26⅛	WPtcfTr 1.94	9	10	29⅛	29	29	
18⅛	7⅛	WnAirL .40	7	86	7⅛	7½	7	
33	26½	WnBnc 1.50	7	16	30⅛	30¼	30	
25	14⅛	WnNoA .40b	6	25	19⅛	19½	19	
23⅛	16	WnPacIn	6	25	19⅛	19⅛	19	
23⅛	17	WnPubl .28	9	28	22	21½	21	
20⅛	17⅛	WUnion 1.40	8	81	20⅛	19⅛	20	
54⅛	50	WoUn pf4.60		1	53	53	53	
12⅛	11⅛	WnUn dpf7.18		18	12⅛	12⅛	12	
27⅛	25⅛	WUTf pf 2.56		8	26⅛	26⅛	26	
22⅛	16⅛	WestgEl .97	7	2022	19⅛	19⅛	19	
53	46⅛	Westg pf3.80		z100	u53½	53½	53	
1⅛	⅛	Westmor		1	⅛	⅛		
33⅛	25⅛	Wstvac 1.20	7	82	26⅛	26½	26	
46⅛	30⅛	Weyerhr .80	12	622	31¼	30⅛	30	
64⅛	48	Weyr pf 2.80		19	49⅛	49⅛	49	
35⅛	26	WheelF .72	11	97	28	27⅛	27	
20	11⅛	WheelPit		52	11⅛	d11½	11	
27⅛	23⅛	Whirlpol 1	9	167	24½	24⅛	24	
28¼	22	WhitCh 1.10	6	30	22⅛	22⅛	22	
8⅛	6⅛	WhiteM		4	11	7	6⅛	
28⅛	21⅛	Whiting 1.50	7	7	21⅛	21⅛	21	
6⅛	4⅛	Whittakr	8	53	6⅛	6⅛	6	
16	12⅛	Wickes .72b	7	198	15⅛	14⅛	14	
10	6⅛	Wiebldt .36	7	1	7½	7½	7	
26⅛	19⅛	Williams 1	8	365	20⅛	19⅛	20	
9⅛	6½	WilshrO .12	9	68	6⅛	6⅛	6	
45⅛	40	WinnD 1.68	13	28	43	42⅛	43	
6⅛	3⅛	Winnbgo	16	118	3⅛	3⅛	3	
19½	14⅛	WinterJ 1	5	8	14⅛	14⅛	14	
32⅛	27⅛	WisEP 2.12	10	104	29⅛	29⅛	29	
101⅛	93	WisE pf7.75		z100	99	99	99	
23⅛	19⅛	WisGas 1.80	6	15	22⅛	21⅛	21	
30⅛	28	WisG pf 2.55		8	28½	28⅛	28	
23	19⅛	WiscPL 1.66	10	11	21⅛	20⅛	20	
21⅛	18⅛	WiscPS 1.54	10	28	19⅛	19⅛	19	
34	25⅛	Witco 1.52	7	25	26½	26⅛	26	
15⅛	11⅛	WlthrD .60	5	47	12⅛	12⅛	12	
3½	3⅛	Wolvrw .12	7	42	5⅛	3⅛	5	
12⅛	10⅛	Wometc .48	6	22	11	10⅛	11	
8⅛	6½	WoodCp .40	6	12	6⅛	6⅛	6	
30	19½	WoodPet .38	11	568	23⅛	23	23	
25⅛	18⅛	Wolwth 1.40	7	414	20	19⅛	20	
39½	29	Wolw pf 2.20		22	30	30	30	
6	4⅛	WorldAir	10	2	4⅛	4⅛	4	
85⅛	70⅛	Wrigly 2.4a	12	16	85⅛	85½	85	
10⅛	8⅛	Wurltzr .40	5	8	8½	8⅛	8	
14⅛	9⅛	Wylain .60	10	23	12¼	12	12	
8⅛	6⅛	WyleLb .32	6	10	6⅛	6⅛	6	
2⅛	13-16	Wyly Cp		126	15-16	⅛		

X

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
58⅛	43⅛	Xerox 1.60	11	669	53¼	52⅛	52	
31⅛	15⅛	XTRA .24e	6	63	26⅛	26⅛	25	

Y

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅛	10⅛	Yates .85e	5	38	11⅛	11¼	11	

Z

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
16⅛	12⅛	ZaleCp .88	7	63	14⅛	14⅛	14	
15	11½	ZalepfA .80		1	12	12	12	
14⅛	10	Zapata .30b	6	75	11⅛	11⅛	11	
8⅛	6	ZayreCp	3	51	6⅛	6¼	6	
28	17	ZenithR 1	8	1470	17⅛	d16⅛	16	
16⅛	13	Zurnind .60	8	34	14¼	14⅛	14	

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Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xd—Ex-distribution.
vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*2.47	*1.33½
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*2.60	*1.45
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	.44	.39
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	259.00	312.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila. ton	210.19	210.19
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	65-66	83-84
Lead spot, lb	31	24½-25
Copper elect. lb	60⅜	74⅜
Tin (Straits), lb	5.5680	4.0304
Zinc, E. St L. basis, lb	.53	39-40
Silver N.Y. oz	4.475	4.250
Gold N.Y., oz	145.75	106.10
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index		
Sept. 1	837.00 f	839.30

f—Final
p—Preliminary
* Nominal.
** Revised

European Gold Markets

Sept. 1, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	145.60	145.425	—0.575
Zurich	145.875	145.625	—0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	149.10	149.08	—0.55

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	88.50	87.50	99.50	87.10
Brussels	101.10	100.93	107.82	100.35
Frankfurt	146.46	145.44	148.98	132.11
London 30	499.10	500.90	500.90	358.60
London 500	228.99	228.70	228.99	164.45
Milan	68.13	68.88	74.05	57.93
Paris	92.10	91.70	102.90	77.60
Sydney	428.12	426.66	469.57	419.68
Tokyo (n)	389.37	388.88	389.37	364.70
Tokyo (o)	5238.60	5243.46	5343.46	4849.35
Zurich	309.70	308.60	313.80	292.80

(n) new (o) old

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Sept. 1, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	N.C.
FedNat Mtg	248,100	16⅛	— ⅛
Babcok Wil	247,100	60	
Westgh El	214,300	19⅝	+ ¼
Chemetn	205,600	49	+3⅜
RCA	203,800	27⅛	—1
Fleetw Ent	198,700	16⅞	— ⅝
AmTT	194,500	60½	+ ⅛
Searle GD	192,900	11⅝	+ ⅜
East Kodak	173,500	60⅞	— ¾
Enserch Cp	171,000	29⅛	+ ½
Zenith R	154,300	16½	— ⅝
Black Deck	150,000	17⅛	+ ½
FordMot	146,300	44	+ ⅜
McCord Cp	143,300	28⅛	+6
AirProd	140,700	23¾	— ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (In millions)	18.82	19.08
Advanced	852	686
Declined	515	697
Unchanged	473	494
Total issues	1840	1877
New 1977 highs	26	20
New 1977 lows	39	67

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	864.35	869.80	858.71	864.86	+ 3.37
20 Trn	216.01	217.91	214.70	216.55	+ 1.32
15 Utl	111.13	112.03	110.78	111.48	+ 0.60
65 Stk	293.00	295.13	291.32	293.46	+ 1.39

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	107.42	106.09	106.61	+0.03
Utilities	54.70	54.10	54.40	+0.14
Finance	11.83	11.70	11.76	+0.01
Transportation	13.75	13.58	13.65	+0.05
Composite	97.54	96.35	96.83	+0.06

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.11	52.99	52.99	+0.06
Industrials	57.09	56.93	56.93	+0.06
Transportation	40.63	40.56	40.60	+0.26
Utilities	40.57	40.53	40.55	+0.07
Finance	55.97	55.92	55.93	+0.06

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 31	100,575	227,230	1,351
Aug. 30	114,173	232,815	1,160
Aug. 29	113,300	256,268	1,177
Aug. 26	106,667	241,611	1,570
Aug. 25	110,545	248,258	1,255

*These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
PerfecComp	178,200	9⅛	+ ⅞
MillerWohl	111,300	33	—7
HouOilM	87,500	38⅝	+ ⅜
AMAX wt	85,300	1⅛	— ⅛
Nat Patent	72,600	12	
UVInd wt	57,900	5⅝	— ⅛
Rust Craft	49,800	23	+1⅜
Nolex Cp	46,000	3	— ⅛
Brad Natl	45,100	9	+ ½
Lea Ronal	42,100	10⅛	+ ⅛

Approx final total 2,440,000
Stock sales year ago 1,663,315

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
118.34	117.97	118.31	+0.34

Dow Jones Futures

(in U.S. dollars)

MATURITY	BID	ASKED
1.12.77	865	875
2. 3.78	870	880

Future contracts on the Dow Jones-based New York Industrial Index Fund N.V.

Index Futures N.V. Damrak 60 Amsterdam NL 1001 Tel. 020-220506 Telex 14200 INDEX

NEW YORK FUTURES

Sept. 1, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	7.75	7.83	7.68	7.79	+0.07
Jan	8.98	8.98	8.80	8.85	.
Mar	9.12	9.17	8.99	9.01	—0.05
May	9.35	9.37	9.22	9.26	+0.01
Jul	9.50	9.55	9.39	9.45	+0.03
Sep	9.66	9.69	9.55	9.55	.
Oct	9.75	9.77	9.64	9.65	—0.01

Sales: 4,583
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	196.50	197.50	196.80	b197.00	.
Dec	180.00	184.00	179.50	183.25	+2.25
Mar	164.50	168.50	164.50	168.00	+2.50
May	164.00	164.00	163.00	b165.00	.
Sep	152.75	154.50	152.75	b153.99	.

Sales: 385.
Parana spot 2.00n.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	194.00	195.00	193.50	196.85s	+1.85
Dec	173.50	176.40	172.30	176.10s	+2.05
Mar	163.00	165.50	162.25	165.50s	+1.75
May	157.25	160.00	156.75	160.05s	+1.80
Jul	152.30	152.30	152.30	154.90s	+1.75
Dec	140.00	140.00	140.00	142.30s	+1.50

Sales, 832
s-settling
Spot accra 2.47

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	54.90	54.90	54.30	54.60s	+0.40
Dec	56.00	56.00	55.40	55.70s	+0.20
Jan	56.50	56.50	55.90	56.10s	+0.20
Mar	57.20	57.40	56.77	57.00s	+0.20
May	58.30	58.30	57.80	57.90s	+0.20
Jul	59.10	59.10	58.60	58.80s	+0.20
Sep	59.90	60.00	59.60	56.70s	+0.30

Sales: estimated 3,886.
s-settling

COTTON, No. 2
50,000 lbs; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	54.10	54.15	52.11	52.30	—1.81
Dec	56.10	54.60	52.65	52.90	—1.75
Mar	55.45	55.55	54.10	54.40	—1.20
May	56.10	56.15	56.05	b55.25	.
Jul	56.65	56.85	56.60	b56.00	.
Oct	57.50	57.50	57.30	b56.65	.
Dec	57.50	57.50	57.50	57.50	—0.20

Sales: 3,850.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	4.32	4.33	4.30	4.30	—0.07
Mar	4.87	4.88	4.85	4.87	+0.02
Apr	5.34	5.34	5.34	5.34	—0.01
May	5.87	5.95	5.86	5.95	+0.03

Sales: 835

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	115.40	115.40	113.20	114.75	+0.50
Nov	108.50	109.00	107.20	108.10	+0.90
Jan	93.20	93.50	92.20	93.50	+0.50
Mar	90.60	90.70	89.50	90.50	
May	90.40	90.60	89.60	90.50	
Jul	90.10	90.50	89.20	90.50	—0.30
Sep	90.25	90.25	89.50	b89.50	.
Nov	88.20	88.20	88.00	88.00	.
Jan	83.05	83.05	82.75	b82.75	.

Sales: 1,125.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

N.Y. SILVER
5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	447.00	448.30	445.30	445.80s	—0.60
Oct	448.50	448.50	448.50	447.80s	—0.70
Dec	453.30	452.20	452.10	452.80s	—0.90
Jan	456.20	457.10	454.70	455.40s	—1.00
Mar	461.60	463.00	460.50	461.40s	—0.40
May	467.00	468.50	465.80	466.50s	—0.80
Jul	472.60	474.00	471.60	471.60s	—1.30
Sep	477.10	479.50	477.10	477.20s	—1.30
Dec	486.50	487.40	486.00	485.60s	—1.30
Jan	488.70	488.70	488.70	488.70s	—1.00
Jul	505.80	505.80	505.80	505.50s	—1.30

Sales estimated: 6,800.
s-settling

GOLD
100 troy oz.; $ per troy oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	146.30	146.80	145.90	146.90s	+0.20
Dec	147.70	148.40	147.40	148.30s	+0.20
Feb	149.10	149.80	149.10	149.80s	+0.22
Jun	152.40	153.00	152.20	152.90s	+0.20
Aug	153.90	153.90	153.90	154.90s	+0.20
Dec	157.40	157.90	157.40	157.90s	+0.20

Sales estimated 2,016
s-settling

CHICAGO FUTURES

Sept. 1, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	2.20	2.20¾	2.19	2.20¼	+.00½
Dec	2.30¼	2.30¾	2.29	2.30¼	+.00¼
Mar	2.38¼	2.39	2.37½	2.38½	.
May	2.42½	2.43	2.41½	2.42½	+.00¼
Jul	2.46¼	2.46¼	2.44¼	2.45½	—.00¼
Sep	2.51¼	2.51½	2.50	2.50¼	—.00½

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	1.82½	1.84	1.82¼	1.83¾	+.01½
Dec	1.91¾	1.92¾	1.91¾	1.92½	+.00¾
Mar	2.00¼	2.01	2.00	2.00¾	+.00¾
May	2.05½	2.06	2.05¼	2.06	+.00½
Jul	2.09½	2.09¾	2.09	2.09¾	+.00½
Sep	2.12½	2.12½	2.12¼	2.12¼	+.00½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	5.24	5.33	5.22½	5.32	+.09½
Nov	5.18	5.21	5.10	5.20¼	+.04¼
Jan	5.25	5.27½	5.18	5.27	+.04½
Mar	5.32½	5.35	5.26	5.35	+.03½
May	5.39	5.41½	5.32	5.40½	+.03½
Jul	5.45	5.46	5.38½	5.46	+.05
Aug	5.43½	5.47½	5.41	5.47½	+.05
Sep	5.37	5.42½	5.36	5.42½	.

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	19.20	19.40	19.85	19.35	+.13
Oct	19.00	19.10	18.70	19.07	+.25
Dec	18.55	18.70	18.40	18.67	+.27
Jan	18.55	18.70	18.40	18.62	+.22
Mar	18.60	18.60	18.40	18.57	+.14
May	18.70	18.70	18.45	18.60	+.18
Jul	18.75	18.75	18.45	18.55	+.10
Aug	18.50	18.60	18.50	18.57	—.03

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	143.00	145.50	142.00	145.30	+3.50
Oct	138.00	139.70	137.00	139.60	+1.40
Dec	140.00	140.90	138.00	140.60	+1.40
Jan	142.50	143.00	140.50	142.40	+1.20
Mar	145.50	145.88	144.00	145.50	+ .70
May	148.50	148.50	147.00	147.60	— .20
Jul	152.00	152.00	150.50	150.50	—1.50
Aug	.	.	.	153.20	— .20

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	446.50	446.50	445.50	445.50	.
Oct	448.00	450.00	446.80	448.00	.
Nov	450.50	450.50	450.00	450.00	.
Dec	453.00	455.00	451.80	452.80	— .30
Feb	459.10	460.50	457.50	458.40	+ .40
Apr	464.50	465.50	463.00	464.00	+ .20
Jun	470.50	470.50	468.50	469.50	+ .10
Aug	476.00	476.00	473.50	475.00	+ .10
Oct	481.50	481.50	480.00	480.50	+ .10
Dec	487.00	487.50	485.50	486.00	+ .10
Feb	492.50	494.00	491.40	491.50	+ .10
Apr	497.00	496.50	497.00	497.00	.
Jun	502.60	503.50	502.50	502.50	.
Aug	508.20	509.50	508.00	508.00	.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	39.00	39.05	38.52	38.60	— .30
Dec	38.15	38.20	37.40	37.45	— .62
Jan	37.65	37.70	37.30	37.30	— .40
Feb	37.40	37.45	37.00	37.05	— .30
Apr	37.55	37.60	37.20	37.27	— .20
Jun	38.85	38.85	38.55	38.55	— .25
Aug	39.25	39.27	38.97	38.97	— .23
Oct	39.25	39.25	39.10	39.10	— .10

Sales: Oct 3666; Dec 240; Jan 3; Feb 69; April 186; June 140; AUG 8; Oct 4. 469; April 186; June 140; Aug 9; Oct 4.
Open interest: Oct 1543; Dec 11495; Jan 379; Feb 5934; April 3591 June 2373; Aug 594; Oct 70.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	37.90	38.00	37.45	37.67	— .15
Dec	36.95	37.00	36.30	36.57	— .33
Feb	34.30	34.30	33.85	34.00	— .35
Apr	31.95	31.95	31.42	31.57	— .40
Jun	33.10	33.20	33.10	33.20	+ .10
Jul	33.15	33.45	33.05	33.15	— .20
Aug	31.80	31.95	31.65	31.65	— .15
Oct	30.35	30.35	30.30	30.30	— .05

Sales: Oct 1717; Dec 1759; Feb 356; April 176; June 21; July 16; Aug 11; Oct 12.
Open interest: Oct 6413; Dec 4792; Feb 2241; April 1729; June 247; July 160; Aug 65; Oct 222.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	57.75	58.10	57.55	57.65	.
Oct	52.75	52.75	52.50	52.50	— .55
Nov	56.75	57.10	56.55	56.75	— .15
Dec	56.95	57.25	56.65	56.90	— .05
Jan				n53.90	

Sales: Sep 316; Oct 40; Nov 193; Dec 2; Jan 0.
Open interest: Sep 1005; Oct 92; Nov 421; Dec 895; Jan 42.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 pbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	49.10	49.50	47.75	48.35	— .75
Mar	48.00	48.20	46.87	47.27	— .53
May	47.20	47.60	46.22	46.40	— .70
Jul	47.05	47.40	46.30	46.55	— .70
Aug	45.00	45.00	44.40	44.80	— .48

Sales: Feb 4830; March 604; May 95; July 14; Aug 4.
Open interest: Feb 4842; March 1538; May 629; July 333; Aug 130.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

London Commodities

Sept. 1, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Oct	111.25	109.70	109.75-109.85	109.75-109.85
Dec	119.25	117.50	117.75-117.80	117.25-117.40
Mar	128.50	127	127.15-127.25	126.50-126.55
May	131.75	129	130.45-130.50	129.35-129.50
Aug	134.50	132.50	133.25-133.30	132.15-132.25
Oct	138	136.25	137.25-137.50	135.80-135.95
Dec	140.75	140.25	140.40-140.75	138.75-139
Lots: 3,830.				
COCOA				
Sep	2735	2685	2726 -2726½	2705 -2709
Dec	2434	2385	2414½-2415	2415 -2418
Mar	2280	2236	2260 -2265	2267½-2269
May	2176	2140	2170 -2171	2158½-2188
Jul	2111	2106	2105 -2110	2115 -2130
Sep	2040		2028 -2040	2030 -2040
Dec	—	—	1960 -1975	1970 -1972
Lots: 2180.				
COFFEE				
Sep	2841	2730	2821 -2822	2835 -2843
Nov	2485	2410	2487 -2490	2454 -2455
Jan	2200	2115	2200 -2201	2150 -2155
Mar	2040	1940	2036 -2038	1970 -1980
May	1925	1885	1939 -1940	1910 -1925
Jul	1940	1930	1937 -1938	1875 -1915
Sep	—	—	1830 -1900	1875 -1915
Lots: 2,235.				

London Metals Market

Sept. 1, 1977

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	679 - 680	670.50- 671.50
3 months	695 - 695.50	685 - 685.50
Cathodes: spot	670.50- 672	664 - 664.50
3 months	686 - 687	678 - 678.50
Tin: spot	6,320 -6,330	6,405 -6,415
3 months	6,275 -6,280	6,350 -6,355
Lead: spot	325.50- 326.50	321.50- 322
3 months	328 - 328.50	323.50- 324
Zinc: spot	307 - 307.50	308.50- 309
3 months	315 - 315.50	316 - 316.50
Silver: spot	256.60- 256.80	257.20- 257.50
3 months	260.80- 261	261.10- 261.50

Paris Commodities

Sept. 1, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Oct	866	863	860- 865	+ 7
Nov	—	—	860- 870	+15
Dec	935	930	925- 930	+ 5
Jan	—	—	930- 940	+ 5
Mar	1,030	1,015	1,013-1,015	+ 3
May	—	—	1,055-1,068	+28
Jul	—	—	1,055- —	+20
Aug	—	—	1,055-1,095	+15
Oct	—	—	1,055-1,100	+15
Lots: 79.				
COCOA				
Sep	2,375	2,365	2,370-2,385	+41
Dec	2,100	2,165	2,080-2,090	—20
Mar	2,016	2,000	1,990-2,010	—20
May	—	—	1,980-2,000	—20
Jul	—	—	1,930- —	—10
Sep	—	—	1,900- —	—10
Lots: 64.				

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 26

Allen Grp	GulfUtdCp	Rexham Cp
Am Baker	Hoff Elect	Rite Aid
Chemetn	IowaBeef	RoyCr Cola
CmwEd pf2	MasMuf Inc	SavinB Mch
DPF Inc	McCord Cp	Shell Trans
Datapoint	Oxfordind	SpartanFd
Daytn Hud	ParkerPen	Webb DelE
DetE 7.45pf	Plessey Ltd	WestghEl pf
GlobeUnl	Porter pf	

NEW LOWS— 39

Amal Sug	KerrMcG	Ownll 4.75pf
Apeco Corp	LongIL! pfN	Pennzoil Co
Baker Ind	Lowenstn	Pennzoil pf
Brckwy Gls	Lykes Corp	Pope Talb
ChesapkVa	Lykes pfA	Seagram Co
Colt Indust	Milton Roy	Timken Co
Dayco Corp	Mohw Rub	USGypm pf
Entex	MooreMcC	Venice Ind
GelcoCp	Nat Homes	War Swasey
Hanna Mng	Northrop	WheelPit Sll
Holly Sug	OhE 10.76pf	WhlgPit 6pf
JerC 13.50pf	Okla NGas	WhlgPit 5pf
Katy Ind	Owensill	Zenith R

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches totaled $3.32 billion in the week ended Aug. 24, down $1.48 billion from Eurodollar borrowings a year earlier, the Federal Reserve Board said.

U.S. Oil Imports Rise During First Half of '77

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The United States imported 8.8 million barrels of oil per day in the first half of 1977 compared with 6.7 million barrels in the first six months of 1976, an increase of 31 per cent, the Federal Energy Administration reported.

It said imports for the first half amounted to 47 per cent of total consumption, compared with 39 per cent in the year-earlier period.

Of the total, some 84 per cent came from the OPEC countries, including indirect imports of refined products from the Caribbean and European areas. In the year-earlier half, 83 per cent came from OPEC.

The total cost of imported oil also increased substantially in the six months, the FEA said, adding that it went from a level of $15.9 billion in the first six months a year ago to $23 billion.

Appliance Shipments

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers said appliance makers expect 1977 shipments to total 29,960,000 units, up from 27,466,000 units last year.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Ashland 8-87	101	102
Austral 8¼-83	103¼	104¼
Austral 8¾-91	103½	104½
Bell Cnda 8¾-86	104⅝	105⅝
Bell Cnda 7¾-87	100¼	101
BFCE 8¾-83	101¾	102⅜
BrasCan 8¾-82	103½	104½
Brit Gas 9-81	103	104
BrokenHill 8¾-85	100	101
Carrier 8-87	100¼	101¼
Cdn Natl R 8⅞-86	101¼	102
Charbongs 8½-81	100¾	101¾
Cons Food 7½-91	98	99
Conoco 8-86	102	103
Cutler Ham 8-87	100½	101½
Denmark 7½-90	93½	94½
EEC 8¼-82	101¾	102½
ECS 8¾-81	103	104
ECS 9¼-86	103¼	104¼
EIB 8¾-83	101½	102½
EIB 8¾-92	101½	102½
EMI 9¼-89	101¼	102¼
Erap 9¾-89	104½	105½
Ericsson 9½-89	100⅝	101⅝
Esso 8-86 nov	104¼	105¼
Eurofima 8½-83	102¼	103¼
First-Chic 7-81	100½	101½
Gould 8¾-83	104	105
GulfWestin 8¼-84	99⅝	100¾
Hamersley 8½-84	101	102
Home Oil 9½-86	104	105
I.D.B.J. 8¼-82	104	105
ISE Cnda 9-82	104	105
I.U.Overseas 9-83	101¾	102¾
Kockums 8-83	100	101
Manitoba 8¾-83	104¼	105¼
McMillBl 9-92	101½	102½
Michelin 9¼-86	102	103¾
Midld Intl 8¾-87	102	103
Modo 9½-83	101½	102½
Montreal 9¼-83	102¼	103¼
NatWest 9-86	103	104
N Brunswick 9-83	102½	103½
N Zealand 9½-82	104½	105½
N Zealand 8½-83	104½	105½
NrgKombk 8½-91	100¾	101¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	100¾	101¾
NorthAmR 7¾-79	101¼	102¼
Norway 9-80	104	105
Norway 8½-81	104	105
Occidental 9¼-83	105	106
Offsh Mln 8¼-85	101¼	102
Ontario 9-83	104	105
OntarioHyd 8-87	100	100¾
PennWalt 8-87	100¼	101¼
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	102½	103½
QuebProv 8½-81	101¾	102¾
QuebProv 9-83	102¾	103¾
Ralston 7½-87	101	102
ReadBates 9½-81	102¼	103¼
Sandvik 9½-86	103½	104½
S.A.S. 8-85	99½	100½
Seagram 9-83	104½	105½
SFE 9-83	102¾	103¾
Shell 8-86	103¾	104¾
Shell 7½-87	101½	102½
Singer 8¾-82	101¾	102¾
St Ind 8½-80	103¾	104¾
St Ind 8½-88	105	106
St Ind 8¾-88	103½	104½
S Handels 9¼-86	104	105
Swed St Co 7¾-82	99½	100½
Tenneco 7½-79	100½	101½
Tenneco 7¾-87	100¼	101¼
Textron 7¾-87	100½	101½
Transocean 8-86	103½	104½
Transocean 7½-87	101¼	102¼
Un Oil 7-79	100¼	101¼
Un Oil 7½-87	101¼	102¼
Utah 8-87	102	103
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	98¼	99¼
Chrysler 5-88	68½	70½
Cont Tel 5½-88	82½	84½
Cr Suisse 4½-91	90¾	91¾
Cumm In 6¼-86	99	101
Dart Ind 4¾-87	82½	84½
EastKodak 4½-88	91	93
E.L. Int 6¾-87	80	82
Fairchild 5¾-91	89	90
Firestone 5-88	85½	87½
Ford-6-86	96½	98½
Ford 5-88	86	88
Gen Elec 4½-87	87	89
Gen Foods 4⅞-87	94½	96½
Gillette 4¾-82	87	89
Gillette 4¾-87	77½	79½
Gould 5-87	119	121
GulfWestn 5-88	81½	83½
Honeywell 6-86	90	92
I.S.E. 6½-89	92	94
ITT 4¾-87	86	88
Komatsu 5¼-90	104½	105½
Matshita 6¾-90	116½	117½
Mitsui 7¼-90	108½	110
McDermt 4¾-87	142	144
MorganJP 4¼-87	102	104
Nabisco 5¼-88	99½	101½
Owens Ill 4½-87	123	125
PenneyJC 4½-87	78½	80½
PhilLamp 4¾-83	97	99
R.C.A. 5-88	86	88
Revlon 4¼-83	125½	127½
Revlon 4⅝-87	110½	112½
Sperry 4¼-88	86	88
Squibb 4¼-87	78½	80½
Texaco 4½-88	83½	85½
UBS 5-81	106½	108
Un Carb 4⅝-82	96½	98½
WarnLamb 4½-87	83½	85½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	81½	83½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	86½	88½
Ashland 5-88	91	93
Beatrice 6¾-91	112½	114½
Beatrice 4½-92	99	101
Borden 6¾-91	112½	114½
Borden 5-92	102½	104½
BroadHale 4¾-87	78½	80½
Carnation 4-88	83	85
Chevron 5-88	124	126
Chrysler 4¾-86	67	69

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	102.79	96.21	110.01
Previous	102.79	96.20	110.15

For the best brief on Europe in Europe, read James Goldsborough.
International Herald Tribune

صحة من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 1

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
AE Plst .10e	8	17	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
AARCp .36	6	3	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
APS Inc .30	6	31	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
ASPRO .56	5	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
ATI Inc		46	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
AVXCp .32	8	39	16	16⅛	16	+ ⅜
AZL pf .48		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
AbrdMf .40b	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Action .28b	4	24	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
ActonCp	8	7	7	6⅞	7	
AdamR .04e	7	26	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
AdobeOil .16	19	34	15⅞	15⅝	15½	+ ⅜
AegisCp	6	57	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Aeronca		69	1⅞	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
AfflCap .10e	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
AfterSix .24	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
AlaskAir	5	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Alcolac .32e	8	13	5	5	5	
AllesCp wt		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
AllegAir		13	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
AllianT .35e	6	22	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
AllianT .35a	6	22	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
AlldArt		59	1¼	1¼	1¼	
AlldArt		59	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
AlldThr .88	8	4	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ¼
Alphalnd	8	14	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
AltamII .10e	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
AltecCp	41	12	13-16	13-16	13-16	
AltecCp wt		11	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
AlterFds .50	6	30	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
AMAX wt		787	2⅛	1⅞	2	
AmAgro		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
AmBilt .25		3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
AmBRD WT		—	[illegible]	19¾	19⅝	+
AmCapCp		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
AContrl .48	9	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
AmFltch wt		31	1-32	1-32	1-32	
AGarPd .34	16	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
AIntPict	6	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
AIsrael .11r	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
AMzaA .44	7	x4	8	7⅞	8	
AMotInns	7	20	6⅛	6	6⅛	
APrecs .28	6	7	9	9	9	— ⅛
ASafEq .07e	5	116	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
AScIE .04e	85	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
AmTec .30a	5	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
AUtIIS .91e		3	13¼	13	13	
Andrea .07e	11	6	3	3	3	
AngloC .13e	7	21	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Anken .28	5	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
Anthon .32t	4	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
ApldDev	17	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
AppldDta	7	2	8	8	8	
AquitCa .32	9	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Armin	12	157	6	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅝
ArrowE	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Arundel	8	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Asamer .30	12	85	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
AshlOC .20	9	4	12	12	12	
Astrex .15e	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Atalnta .28e	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
AtlasCM .031	10	27	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
AtlasCp wt		17	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
Audiotrn .12	5	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
AustralO	36	78	35½	35¼	35¼	
AutoTrn .701		4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
AutBld .10e	7	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
AutmRad	9	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
AVEMC .20	6	16	4	3⅞	4	
Avondl 1.20	7	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ½
Aydin	7	13	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
B						
BRT .30e		44	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
BTUEng	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
BadgrMt .60	8	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
BaldorEl .32	9	10	21¾	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
BaldwS .32a		8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Bangor wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Banister .40	8	41	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
Banner .08	12	166	u15	13½	13½	— 1⅛
Barclay .02f		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
BarnesE	17	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Barnwl .20e	40	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
BarryW .56	8	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
BarthSp .50	10	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
BelsctR .06t	9	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
BnfSt A .32	5	46	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
BnfSt B .32	5	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
BenStMg wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
BergEnt		3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
BergenB	5	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
BrgB pf 1.15		6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅝
Bertea .14b		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Berven		11	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Beverly		39	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
BicPen .48	7	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
BigDad	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
BinkMf 1a		6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
BowVall .10	19	102	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
Bowne .30	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
BradfdN .20	13	x432	9	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅜
Braniff wt		7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Brascan 1a	7	102	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ¼
BraunE 1.20	6	3	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
Briwer		135	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
BroDart .20	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
BrocksP .40	7	17	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
BrnFA .68	8	4	u16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
BrnFB .68	8	25	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
BrnF pf .40		24	5	5	5	
Buehler	5	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Buell .40b	4	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
Burgess	10	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Buring 1.10	6	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Burnsin .60	10	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Butlerin n.56	8	38	u14⅝	14⅝	14½	
C						
CK Pet	21	78	18	17½	18	+ ½
CDI Cp	4	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
CHB Fd	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
CMI Cp	8	8	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
CRSDes .20	5	16	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
CSECp .64	5	5	13	13	13	— ⅛
Caldor .40r	8	38	u14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅝
Calcomp		69	3	3	3	+ ⅛
CalLf pf .93		2	11	11	11	
CalPrlC 1.20	7	13	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Camco	28	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
CaChbA		8	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16	—1-16
Campin		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
CdnPA .75t	17	157	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
CdMarc .50	8	1	4	4	4	
CdnMerr	11	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
CdnSupO	9	23	50⅜	50	50	— ⅛
Capehart		15	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
CapitlRs		13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Caressa .15t		4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Carnat 1	12	53	35	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
CaroPlpl 1b	8	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
CarrolDv		16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
CasFd 1.44		2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Castletn	16	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Cavitrn .12a	18	43	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
CeluCft	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
CentSec .50e		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Cenvill 1b	9	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
Certron	13	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
CetecCp .02e	10	17	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
ChampHo		65	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
ChartMd	5	17	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
ChrtM pf .75		13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
ChIRiv 1.60a	9	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
ChiefDev	17	72	15⅝	14½	15	+ ½
ChildWld	8	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
ChiltnCp .24	5	51	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Chrtsin .20e	8	43	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
CircleK .80	9	44	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
Citation .40b	5	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Clarmnt		1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
ClarkC .10e	6	1	2½	2½	2½	
Clarkson .32	9	180	u16⅝	15	16⅛	+ 4½
Clarostat	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Clausing 1	7	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Coachm .50	4	81	13⅜	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Cohulnc .72t	16	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Colemn .68	7	27	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
ColonCml		64	10½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
ComAll .15	8	16	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
ComMtt .20		4	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ¼
Comdint	16	47	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
CoPsyc .30a	8	18	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
ComPS 1.62	8	26	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Compac	7	9	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
Compo	16	5	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Conchm .50	6	11	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
ConcrdF		15	3⅝	d 3½	3½	— ⅛
Condec	3	99	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
ConsOG	17	53	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
ContTel wt		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Cookin .20e		24	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
CookPV .60e	37	6	14½	14½	14½	
CoopJar .10e	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Cordon		33	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Corenco .80	5	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Cornlius .56	9	18	u15⅞	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
Coscolnc		1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
CottCp		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
CottCp wt		27	5-16	5-16	5-16	
Cramer .13t	46	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Crompt 1e	6	1	12	12	12	
CrsAT 1.40	13	2	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
CwnCPt .60r	4	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Crownin .28	11	2	6½	6½	6½	
CrutcR .36	35	10	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
CrystlO .60	17	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
CubicCp .44	7	34	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
Curtice .90	5	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
D						
DCL	3	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	
DWG .49t	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
DamonC	4	8	3	3	3	
Damson	24	43	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Daniel .22b	8	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
Datapd .10e	9	75	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
DayMn .28e	22	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
DeJurA .10e		4	7½	7½	7½	
DelLabs .40	7	4	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
DelhiOil	18	26	9⅝	9½	9½	
DenTal .10r	13	67	16½	16	16¼	+ ½
DevonGp	5	zR	14⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅝
Digicon		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Dillard .40	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Diodes		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Diversy .56	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Documat	10	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
DomePt	8	67	39⅛	37⅞	38⅞	+ 1⅛
Donkeny .28	4	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Downy .37e	4	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
DrivHarr		4	10	9⅞	10	
DurTst .33b	11	11	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Dynictn .06	24	33	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
DynelIEl	25	24	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
E						
EAC	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
EagleC	42	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
EarthRes 1	7	36	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
EazorE .24	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Edmos		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
EDO .40e	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Ehren .10a		27	5⅝	5½	5½	
ElcorCp .12	6	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
ElHose		6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
ElAudD .21t	15	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
ElecEng .28	8	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
ElmstEC .58	6	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—
EmpInd	13	17u	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ½
EmpsRd .39e	5	21	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
EnerA .20r	11	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Execind	2	34	5	5	5	
Execin .31t	11	14	7	7	7	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
		F						
6⅛	3⅞	FPA	22	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
9⅝	4⅝	Fabind .25e	5	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7	5⅛	FamDir .24	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3½	2	FamlRc .15e	7	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	13-16	FashFab		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅛	FedMart .60	6	1	16	16	16	
15⅝	13⅛	FedRty 1.24	13	1	14½	14½	14½	
8⅝	4⅝	FedRes 1	25	37	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅝	Felmnt .20e	19	20	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ¼
10⅞	7⅜	Felsway .40	4		9	9	9	
3	1⅝	Fidelco		17	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
11⅝	7⅛	Filmwy .15r	7	20	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
11	8¼	FinGen .40	5	15	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
10⅞	8⅝	FinGnA .40		10	9¼	9¼	9¼	
7⅝	6½	FtConn .50e	8	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1½	13-16	FstHartfd		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14⅝	9⅝	FtSLSh .15e	5	3	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
16⅝	12¼	FischrP .48t	5	17	13⅝	13	13¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Flagstff .12	6	4	4½	4½	4½	
15⅝	11⅝	FlighiSf .20	10	3	15	15	15	
5½	3⅛	FlaRck	12	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	FlowGen	6	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅛	14⅛	Flowers .44	7	37	16	15½	15½	— ½
19	14	FlukeJ .73t	12	5	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
26⅛	18⅝	FlyDiaO	7	34	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—
8	5½	Foodrm .40	4	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅛	Foodws	8	7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ¼
8⅝	7⅛	FooteM .25e	13	8	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—
32⅞	29⅞	Foote pf2.20		1	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
10½	7⅛	ForestC .05e		9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	ForestLab	14	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	6⅞	FoxStaP .50	10	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	FranklnRt		11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8	Franks .40	6	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
18⅞	15⅛	Frantz .80e	7	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Friedm .28b	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	FriendFr	19	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅞	Frigitp .55t	6	156	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Frischs .30b	6	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8½	6	FrontA .19t	5	47	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	FrontA wt		6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
		G						
2⅛	1	GIExpl		30	1	1	1	
4⅝	2⅛	GRICp		75	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅞	Garcia		31	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Garland	5	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅞	8¼	GatesLrjet	4	5	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
15⅛	5⅞	GenExp	29	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	GnHous	4	14	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Genge	25	23	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Genisco		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝C	4½	GenvDr .05r	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Gerber	6	7	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
18⅞	16½	GiantF .14?	½	&	⅛—	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	5½	GiantYel	61	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19½	16½	Glatflr m90	6	19	17⅞	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
17	11⅞	Glnmr .40b	6	9	11⅞	d11¼	11¼	—
14⅝	11⅛	Globeln .70	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
15	10	GoldnCyc	36	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	GoldnW .57e	5	11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Goldfield		7	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
2⅜	1⅝	GoodLS .07r	17	10	1⅞	d 1½	1½	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	Gdrich wt		50	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	19½	GormR .90a	8	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3¼	GouldT .37e	15	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9	6⅝	GrndRtl .30	6	22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	GrangrA	6	16	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	GtAmInd	4	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅛	5⅛	GtBasinP	20	109	8⅝	8	8⅝	
35⅝	31⅝	GtLkCh .32	11	13	33⅞	33	33⅞	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Greenmn	5	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	GreerHy .14	7	3	u 8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
7½	5⅝	GREIT .40	12	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	23⅝	GtfORn 1.08	7	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
14	9⅛	GtfRepFn	5	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
7½	5⅛	Gulfstrm		1	6	6	6	— ⅛
		H						
8⅝	3⅞	HDI Invt .15e	16	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2½	⅞	HalcoPd	23	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅝	12½	HallaMat .72	5	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	HenvrSh .60	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	HanSqRt		173	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7	4	HarifdZd	11	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	10½	HartzM .30	8	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1⅛	11-16	Harvey	7	2	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
10⅞	6⅛	Hasbro .20	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7½	Hasting .40a	9	2	8	8	8	
9⅞	6⅝	HealthCh	12	6	8	8	8	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅝	HealthM .30	5	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Heinick .10e	5	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	HeitmMtg		17	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
8⅝	5⅞	Hillhavn .44	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5½	HipOInic .20	13	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	HollyCp	11	13	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
29½	23	Hormel 1.12	6	9	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	4¼	HornHar		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
9⅝	6⅝	HospM .40a	16	6	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Hotel 1.37e	19	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	HouseVI .16t	14	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	HouMinn	20	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	34⅝	HouOM	22	622	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	12⅝	HoweIC .40	13	21	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	27⅝	HubellB	10	2	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	HudsnGn	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	31½	HudBO 1.52	7	5	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11½	Huffmn .50a	5	14	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	18⅝	HuskyO .80	7	138	24⅞	23⅞	24	— ⅝
4⅝	3⅛	Hycel	13	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
		I						
4⅝	3⅛	ICHCp .15e	4	35	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅜
6½	4⅛	ICMR		14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	IFS Ind .10e	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9½	5⅞	IMCMg .20	5	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
1	½	ITT Cp		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
23¼	18⅛	ImpOilA .86	9	23	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	10	Incotrm	9	8	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1	InflightSv		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Instron .20	32	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	InstrSys		17	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
13⅞	6⅝	InsSy pf .25e		2	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	IntegRes	33	9	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	IntlAlum .70	6	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅛	2½	IntBnknt	18	30	3⅝	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅞	IntCour .40	13	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
15⅝	10⅝	IntGenin .90	9	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	4½	IntProtn .05e	4	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24½	16⅝	IntSysC .25	34	3	16⅞	d16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	Intrpool .05e	7	26	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
34	12⅝	Intrway .30a	5	33	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	InvDvA .20e	6	6	24⅛	24	24⅛	—
7	4⅛	InvDvB .05e	6	61	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—
9⅝	4⅝	InvRtTr		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅛	14⅝	Ionics	14	1	22	22	22	— ½
12⅞	6⅝	IroqBRD .16	⅞	7⅛	16⅛	11	11⅛	+
24⅝	14⅛	IroqB pf 1		3	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
6⅛	4	Irvinind .10	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	6⅛	IsraelD .75e		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		J · K						
7⅝	5⅛	Jaclyn .40b	5	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15½	10¼	Jacobs .40	6	9	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ½
8½	6⅛	Jamswy	4	17	7	6⅞	7	
16⅛	10	Jeannet .40	8	5	15½	15½	15½	
5⅛	3⅛	Jetero .10a	8	1	4½	4½	4½	
3⅛	2⅛	Jetronic	8	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	JohnPd .36	19	14	5	4⅞	5	
4⅛	2⅛	JuniperP	14	84	3⅛	3	3¼	+ ⅛
7	4⅞	Jupiter	4	38	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅝	3	KTelln .30e	6	21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19	4⅛	Kaisin 15.30c	2	150	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
5	2	KaneMill wt		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
55	50	KnGs pf 4.50		z30	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅝
8⅝	4⅝	KayCp .20	5	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9⅛	5⅝	Kenwin .38	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8	4⅝	Ketchm .10r	9	1	5	5	5	
45⅝	30½	Kewanee .72	13	140	45⅝	45¼	45¼	— ¼
3½	1⅞	Key Co	8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12¼	6⅝	Keystind .30	12	19	u12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ½
2⅜	1½	KinArk	9	10	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
9⅝	6⅝	KingRd .20e	6	2	8½	8½	8½	
37⅞	20⅛	KirbyEx	10	26	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
6⅞	3⅝	Kit Mfg	6	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
19⅛	14⅝	Kollmr .36	9	109	17	16⅝	16⅝	
8⅝	6	KuhnStr .15	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		L						
3⅞	2⅛	LSBInd .10r	5	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11-16	1-16	LTVCorp wt		2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
3⅛	2	LaBarge .06	15	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	LaPnt .20e	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅝	LaQuinta	6	6	9½	9½	9½	
9⅝	5	LafyRd .25	63	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	LaneSh	25	16	2	1 15-16	2	
4⅞	3½	Laneco .12	3	3	4½	4½	4½	
12	8⅝	LeaRo .40a	6	421	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
11⅞	8	Leath .50	8	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
28⅛	20⅛	LeeEnt .68	11	33	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ¾
2⅜	1⅝	LeeNat		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	LeePh	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	LehighP	5	15	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
3	1⅝	LeisureT		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
8⅛	5⅝	LewBP .30	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	LibryFb	5	14	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅛	Lightolr	16	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
4	2⅞	LincAm	15	22	3	3	3	
9	4⅝	LloydsE	8	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Lodge .08e	9	11	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
20	16⅝	Lohmn .80a	8	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—
11⅛	5⅛	LoewT wt		32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	LundyEl	16	8	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
1½	1	Lynnwear		10	u 1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		M						
7⅝	6⅛	MWA .40	23	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
1	11-16	Macrod	4	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
19¼	15½	MePS 1.52	6	1	u19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Mngood		47	u 5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
8	6⅛	ManrC .40	6	4	6⅝	d 6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Mansfl .10r	7	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅛	⅝	Marindq		13	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
11⅛	9	MarFin	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
10⅛	6⅝	Marlene		35	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
24½	22⅝	MarGp pf2.25		15	23	23	23	
9⅝	6⅝	Marshin	6	27	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
25⅝	17⅝	MartIPr .40	7	28	21	20	21	+ 1¼
12⅞	8⅞	Masind .40	5	6	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
14⅝	8½	MaterRe .28	9	3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	MaulBr .14b	6	9	4	4	4	+ ⅛
9-16	5-16	McCrory wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	
4⅝	2⅝	McCulO		21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3	McKeon	3	11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12½	MeansF 1.08	8	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
9½	7⅛	Medalst .44b	6	32	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅝
2⅜	1½	MedalnGp	18	17	2½	2½	2½	
12⅝	8⅝	Madnco .28	7	16	11⅛	11	11¼	+ ⅝
8⅝	5⅝	Medfield	5	11	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
22	14⅝	MediaG .48	7	32	14⅝	d14¼	14¼	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Magolnf .24	1	5	9⅛	9½	9½	
13⅞	12⅛	MEMCo .80	6	15	12⅛	d12	12	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Metpth .05a	14	5	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
1⅝	15-16	Metrocar		12	1⅜	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	MetroGrt		27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	MichGen	4	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7	MchSug .48	5	7	7	d 6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	Micklbry .15	4		5	5	5	
5⅝	4	MidldCo .70	21	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅞	6⅞	MidlGls .28	6	19	8⅞	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
45⅛	19⅛	MillerW .50	10	499	32⅝	30½	32⅝	— 7⅛
2	1⅛	MissnIT		12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅞	26⅛	MitchIE .12	9	9	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
10¼	7⅛	MitteCp .20	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	10⅛	Moog .60	6	32	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6⅛	5⅝	MtgGth .48e	30	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	MortonS .32	4	6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	MovStar .44	7	7	u12⅛	12	12	
5	2⅛	MultiA .20	7	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		N						
15⅛	7⅝	Napco .16	6	2	9½	9½	9½	
4⅛	2⅞	NardaM .05t	12	7	4½	4¼	4½	
25	18⅞	NatCSS .40	8	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
5½	4⅝	NtHItE	6	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Narind wt		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
12⅛	6⅛	NtParag .40		10	6½	6½	6½	
12½	8⅝	NtPatent	31	638	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	NatSys .10e	5	42	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
3⅝	9⅛	NatwHo .36	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
33½	25⅛	NENuci .59	10	5	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¼
17⅛	12⅝	NHamp .60	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Nidria .05e	8	43	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
35½	24⅝	NMxAr .25e	140	6	32⅝	32	32¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	NP-oc .03e	9	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	15½	NYTim .70	7	x5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	7	NewbE .40b	4	6	15½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	4⅛	Newprk	8	64	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Nexus	14t	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
19	12⅝	NiagFSv .53	5	5	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
5⅛		Nichols .27t	3	1	4	4	4	
6⅛	3	No ex	28	448	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	No tek .04	27	1	3	3	3	
16⅝	12⅝	NoARoy .16		11	15	15	15	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¼	NoCdO	6	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	4	Nuc Dta	5	28	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	NumacO	16	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
		O						
22	15⅛	Offshore	5	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Oilatnd .40e	5	4	7⅛	7	7¼	+ ⅛
4½	1⅜	Ormand	3	1	2½	2½	2½	
19⅛	2⅛	OSullvn .60	5	4	16½	16⅝	16½	
8½	6⅝	OutdrSp .20	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3½	3⅛	OverSec		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅛	1⅝	OxrdFI	15	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	OzarkA .15e	3	23	3⅝	3½	3½	
		P · Q						
1	⅝	PE Ind		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
19	16⅝	PGEpfA 1.50		2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	14	PGEpfD 1.25		7	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
15⅛	13	PGEpfG 1.20		7	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
28⅛	26½	PGEpfV 2.32		85	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
31	27⅝	PGEpfT 2.54		24	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
31⅛	28⅝	PGEpfS 2.62		22	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
14½	12⅝	PGEpfH 1.72		3	13⅝	13½	13½	
29⅝	26⅛	PGEpfR 2.37		49	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ½
25⅛	22⅝	PGEpfO 2		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	22	PGEpfM 1.96		5	24	23⅞	24	— ½
27	24⅝	PGEpfL 2.25		2	u27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	PGEpfK 2.04		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
28	11⅝	PHolds .16	8	31	21⅝	20⅛	21⅛	+ 1⅝
55⅝	50⅛	PacLt pf4.50		z40	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅜
94½	84⅝	PacLt pf7.64		z10	92½	92½	92½	— ½
20⅛	18⅛	PNwTel 1.52	9	6	20	20	20	
63½	57	PacPLpf 5		z25	60	60	60	— 1
36½	29½	PallCp .80	11	20	32⅛	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	PalomrF		17	1⅛	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	PandelB	10	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	PatFash	5	4	3½	3⅛	3½	
6⅛	5⅝	PeerTu .24	1	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16⅝	6½	Pemcor .50	5	8	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
15	9⅝	PenEM .70	6	3	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
15	11	PenRE 1.15	13	11	15	15	15	+ ¼
1⅝	⅝	Pentron	8	10	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
9⅝	7	Perini .30a	8	3	8	8	8	
8⅞	6⅝	Pertec	9	1056	u 9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅞
27⅝	14½	PetroLe	11	19	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	PhilLD .63r	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Phoenix		39	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Piedmnt		7	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	PionTx .40	4	x3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	6⅛	PitWVa .56e	6	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
32	23	PHDM 1.20a	5	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
45	34⅝	Pittway 1.20	8	16	41⅛	40¼	41⅛	+ ⅝
18½	6	Plantind	28	51	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	4½	PlyGm .20e	5	4	4½	4½	4½	
11½	8	PrairleO	15	5	10⅛	10	10	
15⅝	11⅞	PrattLmb 1	11	18	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
6½	5⅝	PrattRd .30	6	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
8½	7⅝	PratlR pf.66		1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
24⅛	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	12	112	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅜
17½	7⅝	Presley	5	21	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	PrpCT 1.20e	10	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	PrdBdg .24	5	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
53	48½	PSCol pf4.25		z50	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
9⅝	6⅛	PulteH .10	5	33	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	PuntaG	14	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		R · S · T						
7⅝	6⅛	RB Ind .08e	6	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RET		17	2	2	2	
46⅝	42⅝	RET pf 4.38		3	46⅝	46	46⅝	
6⅛	4⅛	RHMed	5	5	5	5	5	
1⅞	1⅛	RPS Pd		2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1½	RSC Ind	6	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16½	10⅝	RLC Cp .20	4	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	6	Ragan .10e	5	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅞	15⅛	RanchEx	16	8	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛
30	17⅝	RangrO	49	338	26⅛	24½	25⅝	+ 1⅛
18⅛	11⅝	Ransbrg .80	7	11	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ¼
1½	⅝	RapAm wt		6	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
6⅛	3⅛	RathP		4	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
21⅝	13⅛	RaymP .40	10	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16⅛	14	REInvT 1.20	16	22	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
13⅝	9½	RtIncT 1.40	9	43	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	18⅝	RitRef 2.29e	9	7	21⅝	21½	21½	
3⅝	2⅛	Redlaw	23	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3	1⅝	ReevesT	250	17	2⅛	2½	2½	
8⅛	6	RefrigTr	5	10	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	RegalB .52	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2	⅝	RelGp wt		50	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅝	RemAr .80e	7	24	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	RepHous		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
27	24⅛	RepNY 1	4	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	ReshCot .08	11	81	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
12⅝	11⅛	RealstRx .60	8	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
22⅝	8⅛	Resrts A	23	74	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
26½	17	Resrts B	26	z100	22⅛	22	22	— ⅜
4	2⅛	RexNore		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—
5⅝	3	RibletPd	4	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
8	5½	Richton .36	4	52	7	6⅝	6⅝	
33½	15⅝	RileyCo	6	5	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	RioAlgo 1.08	8	5	22⅝	d22⅝	22⅝	—
18⅛	11⅛	Risdon .40	10	18	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	11	Robntch		35	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	Roblin .10e	4	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	12	Rockway 1b	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅞	RoncoT	10	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8	4⅝	Rogsmr		12	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Ruddick .35e	5	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Rusco	21	41	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅝	7⅝	Russell .48	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	8½	RustCft .40	18	455	23⅛	22	23	+ 1⅝
20	14½	RyanH .50	9	18	17	16⅝	16⅝	
10⅝	7½	SGL .16r	7	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
2	1⅝	SGSec		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15½	11⅛	STPCp .80	10	17	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20⅝	8⅛	Safetran	7	3	19	19	19⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Salem .89t	6	21	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	28⅛	SDgo pf 2.68		4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	7-16	SFRE wt		90	11-16	11-16	11-16	
7⅛	6⅛	Sandgate .30	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Sargent	6	53	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
11⅝	7⅝	SaundrL .30	4	3	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
7⅛	6⅛	SchelbE .55	12	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
12	8⅝	Schenuit .70	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
21⅛	16	SciAtla .12	12	1	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	Sealctro	8	10	3⅛	3	3	
1½	⅝	Seaport	6	1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
11⅝	10⅛	SeasAll n.16	14	5	10½	10½	10½	
3⅝	2	SecMtg		117	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
5-15	¼	SecMtin wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7½	5⅛	Selas .33	7	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6⅝	4½	Semtch .10r	10	4	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ¼
8⅝	4	Servo	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	ShaerS .25e	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅛	10½	Sharon 1	6	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
9⅝	7⅞	Shawin .50b	7	7	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	SheltrR		5	2	2	2	— ⅛
23½	20	ShenanO	16	30	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
3	2⅛	Shopwell	14	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23¼	15⅝	Showboi 1.20	6	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
3	⅞	ShulmTr		7	1½	1½	1½	
9⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
10½	6⅝	Siloinc	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11	8⅝	Simkins .80	6	4	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	SlikInSR		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Solitron	16	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
13	8⅝	SonderB .32	6	62	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅝
15⅝	11⅛	Soundsn .40	6	127	14⅝	14½	14½	
13⅞	12⅛	SCEd pf 1.06		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅝	12⅛	SCEd pf 1.08		4	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
15⅛	13½	SCEd pf 1.19		3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅝	SCEd pf 1.45		10	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
13½	16	SCEd pf 1.30		10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
28⅝	25⅛	SCEd pf 2.30		6	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
95⅛	83⅝	SCEd pf 7.58		3	94⅛	93	93	— 2
11⅝	9⅛	Spartek .40b	9	5	11	11	11	
10⅞	5⅝	SpecityR	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8⅝	6	Spector .10e	19	18	6	6	6	
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	9	1	2	2	2	
6⅛	2½	Spencer .10	25	33	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
8⅛	5⅝	SidCont .12	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18	14	StCoosa .90	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4⅝	3	StdMetl	10	10	4½	4½	4½	
25¼	20⅛	StProd 1.40	4	2	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
33	24⅛	StdShrs .40r		1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Stange .18	9	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	StarSup .76	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
1⅝	1	Starduts		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17½	13⅛	StarrtHo .35	5	13	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
22½	16⅝	StepnCh .60	7	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	15-16	SterlEl	8	4	15-16	15-16	15-16	
3	2	SterlEExt .10	8	5	2	2	2	
5⅝	3⅛	Stevcoknit	5	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	StruW .30	6	30	8½	8⅛	8¼	
5½	3⅝	SueAnn .24	7	5	3⅝	d 3½	3½	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	Sulmlt	1	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
28⅝	15⅛	SunElec .80	11	25	25⅛	26	26	— ⅜
12⅝	7⅝	Sunair .45e	6	6	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	Sundnc .30	31	47	15⅝	15	15	
7½	5½	SunshJr .28	6	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
17½	14⅝	SupFdS .40	8	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Supindl .23b	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8	5	SupSurg .14	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Susqueh	9	117	5½	5⅛	5½	
¾	5-16	SutrMtg wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7⅛	5⅝	Synaloy .30b	6	13	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Syntex .50	9	255	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	SyscoCp .40	7	55	u18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
8⅛	5	SystEng	33	76	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
9½	7⅛	TEC .40b	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅝	Talleyin wt		11	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
10½	6⅝	TandyBr	9	53	10	10	10	
1¼	⅝	TechSym		25	⅝	¾	¾	—1-16
4⅝	2⅝	TechOp		1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	TechTap .07r	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅛	4	Techtrl .16	5	11	5⅛	5	5	
9⅛	7	TeleCm .40	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
18	14⅝	Teleflex .50b	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
7-15	1-16	TelexCp wt		20	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅝	2	Tenna .06a		37	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	Tenneco wt		94	4⅛	4	4⅛	
4⅞	1½	Tenney	19	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅛	Teradyn	15	13	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	TerraC .80	5	18	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
16½	11⅛	TetraT	10	10	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Textr .15e	9	40	8	8	8	
14⅛	15⅛	Textron wt		1	17	17	17	— ½
21⅝	16⅝	Thomsn .35e	7	193	u23½	21⅝	22⅝	+ 1⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Thorofar		1	2½	2½	2½	
10½	6½	Thriftmt .10	3	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3	1⅝	Tidwell	1	6	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
27	18½	Tokheim .80	5	10	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
95⅝	90	TolEd pf8.32		z600	95	94⅛	94⅛	— ⅜
7½	6⅛	TrianCp .05e	6	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	ToppsGu .28	15	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅞	TotalPet	7	362	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅝	Total pf .70		8	17⅝	17	17	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	TolPet wt		122	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	TorinCp .80	6	3	14½	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Trico .10e	9	49	7⅛	7	7	
		U · V						
15⅝	11⅝	U&I 1.20a	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅝	3⅛	UIPCo .30	5	27	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	UNA Cp	20	1	2	2	2	
6½	2	UVInd wt		327	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10	6⅛	Unimax	12	5	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅛	9⅝	UnAirPd .56	7	6	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
⅝	3-16	UnBrd wt		71	3-16	3-16	3-16	
13⅝	10⅛	UnCosF .55	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	UnFoods		1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	UNICp pf .70		3	u 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	UPiecsD		5	5	5	5	
17⅝	12	USFlltr .28	8	39	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	8	UnRIfT .71e	13	11	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
⅞	¼	UnRIfT wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
7⅝	3⅝	USNIRs	12	56	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅛	13⅝	USRbR 1a	14	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
34⅝	30⅝	Unitek .30	12	2	30	d30	30	— ⅛
11⅝	5½	UnityB	4	88	5½	d 5⅛	5½	
18⅝	13⅛	UnivRs .30	12	16	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
14	8⅝	UnivRu .60	5	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	Valmac .80	18	7	13	13	13	
2⅝	2⅛	ValueL .02a		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26½	19	VermntA .32	8	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅛	Vernitrn	9	16	6⅛	6	6⅛	
2⅝	1½	VintageE		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	4⅝	Virco .16	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	2	Vol Mar		7	2½	2½	2½	
12⅝	9⅛	Voplex .40	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15½	13⅛	Vulclnc pf 1		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
		W · X · Y · Z						
33⅝	19½	WUI .80	8	196	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Wabash .40	6	7	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Wackmht .40	7	13	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	WadelEn .10		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	Wainoco	18	69	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	WallcS .20e	8	22	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15⅝	10	Wang .04	14	63	12⅝	12½	12½	
12⅛	8⅝	Wang B .14	12	51	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Wards Co	4	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4½	WarnC pf.05		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
31⅛	21½	WshPost .36	9	10	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
5	3½	Watsco .20	11	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Welman	9	10	2½	2½	2½	
7	5½	WeldTuA	12	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
4⅞	3⅝	Wellco .25	20	21	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	WellsBen		20	1⅝	d 1½	1⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	WescoFn	9	13	7¼	7	7	— ⅝
9½	5⅝	WstChP .40	14	4	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ¼
55½	51⅞	WTex pf 4.40		z20	53½	53½	53½	— ¼
12⅝	7	WstFin .15a	20	33	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
8⅝	5⅛	Whippny .20		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅝	Whitehall	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Wichita	39	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	7⅛	Wmhous .40	6	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
4½	3⅛	WilsnB .30	7	2	3½	3½	3½	
3	2⅛	WolfHB		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Woodind		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	WorestC	8	8	11⅝	11⅝	11½	
5½	3⅝	WorkWear	5	32	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	Wrather .05e	10	31	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	WrightH	75	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18⅛	8⅝	Xonics .10	7	15	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
11⅝	8½	ZeroCo .40	6	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Zimmer .24	8	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Aug. 31, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
12385	Abitibi	$9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
800	Acklands	$11⅛	11	11	— ¼
4311	Agnico E	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
300	Agra Ind A	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
16951	Alta Gas A	$15½	15⅛	15½	
400	Alta Nat	$44	44	44	
1000	Alliance B	350	350	350	+10
10654	Alminex	$10½	10⅛	10⅝	— ¼
16157	Am Bonza	$22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— 1
125	Andres W	$9	9	9	
300	Argus C pr	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
1400	Atco A	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
9325	Bell Canad	$53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+ ⅜
1414	BP Can	$13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
1300	Banister C	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
10480	Bank N S	$20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
100	Beth Cop A	$18	18	18	
1100	Block Bros	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5500	Bovis Cor	66	64	64	— 2
3600	Bralor Res	445	440	445	+ 5
600	Bramalea	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1298	Bramada	122	120	120	— 5
17000	Brenda M	$11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
16100	Bridger	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
25	BCFP	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
17770	BC Phone	$14½	14⅛	14½	
908	Brunswk	405	400	400	
100	Budd Auto	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1123	Burns Fds	$10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
10900	Cad Frv	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	
5969	Cal Pow A	$32½	32¼	32½	
16100	Camflo	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
970	Campau A	$5½	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
903	C Nor West	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2425	C Pakrs C	$19½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
300	Can Perm	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
4050	Can Trust A	$26	26	26	
13200	C Tung	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
200	CCablesy A	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
500	Cdn Cel	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
300	CGE	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+1⅛
4843	CI Bk Com	$23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
333	Cdn Tire A	$31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
1850	C Utilies	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
253	Candel Oil	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
7900	Cassiar	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
1615	Celanese	355	350	350	
94	Chieftan D	$15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
25	CHUM	$7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
1025	C Holiday I	445	435	435	—10
3700	Con Bldg	285	285	285	— 5
200	Con Distrb.	330	330	330	— 5
5160	Cons Gas	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1553	Con Fardy	295	291	293	+ 3
1400	Conwest	445	430	440	+ 5
2510	Craigmt	420	430	430	+ 5
1200	Crush Intl	$9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
600	Cyprus	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
1058	Denison	$53⅝	53½	53⅞	+ ⅜
1400	Dicknsn	440	430	430	
570	Dofasco A	$24⅝	24½	24½	
250	Dom Store	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
146	Du Pont	$113⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
100	Dylex L A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12	East Mal	250	250	250	—25
600	Electro A	215	210	210	—10
2000	Emco	$5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ¼
4800	Falcon C	470	460	470	+ 5
2829	Fibrg Nik A	$24⅝	24	24	— ½
1500	Fed Ind A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
100	Fed Pion	$23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
285	Ford Cnda	$87	86⅝	86⅝	—1⅛
2600	Francana	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
697	Fraser A	$25	25	25	+ ¼
6604	G M Res	305	300	305	
1000	G Distrb A	$7⅛	7½	7½	
4900	Gibraltar	480	475	475	— 5
2300	Granduc	87	86	87	
200	Gt Oil Sds	$7	7	7	
110	GL Paper	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
500	Gt W Life	$61	61	61	+ 2
198	Greyhnd	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
28	Guar Trst	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
1770	Hambro C	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
1225	Hawker A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
655	H Bay Co	$15	15	15	+ ¼
1870	IAC	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
400	Indal	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
600	Indusmin	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
50	Inglis	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—2¼
300	Inland Gas	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ¼
11700	Inter-City	$7	7	7	— ⅛
100	Int Mogul	280	280	280	— 5
16154	Int Pipe A	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ¼
8650	Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
500	Ivaco A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
200	Jannock A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
133	Jannock B	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
10710	Kaiser Re	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
3330	Kaps Tran	80	78	80	
4806	Kerr A A	$14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ½
7700	Koffler A	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
3854	Labatt A	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
50	Lab Min	$31½	31½	31½	—1¼
6500	Lacana	450	430	450	+15
1500	LOnt Cem	310	310	310	— 5
700	LL Lac	150	150	150	
425	Lob Co A	335	335	335	— 5
850	Lob Co B	340	340	340	+10
2940	Mclan H A	$10½	10⅛	10½	
5240	MB Ltd	$20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
925	M Lf Mills	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
800	Matgml A	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
700	McGraw H	$6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12475	Moore	$29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
825	Murphy	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
330	Nat Trust	$16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
2100	Neonex	276	276	276	
9490	Noranda A	$24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
4667	Norcen	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
700	NTecm B w	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
29500	OICC	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
500	Orchan A	190	190	190	
1900	Oshawa A	455	445	450	—10
5915	Pamour A	470	390	400	+15
1225	PanCan P	$30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
40	Patino N V	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
1000	Pembina	415	415	415	— 5
348	Petrofina	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6610	Pop Shops	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
435	Pine Point	$30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
200	Pitts C	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10200	Placer	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
4100	Ram	$13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
203	Redpath A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
800	Reed Oslr A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
100	Reichhold	$7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
1545	Revnu Prp	68	68	68	— 1
200	Rothman	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
300	Scotts A	$9	9	9	
4588	Shell Can	$15⅛	15	15⅛	
3682	Sherritt A	450	440	450	+ 5
1705	Siebens	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	
10300	Sigma	$25	24⅝	25	+ ½
26296	Simpsons	475	470	470	
2837	Simpson S	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1910	Southm A	$20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
400	St Brodcst	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3995	Stelco A	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
1250	Steep R	227	226	226	— 4
1211	Teck Cor A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
8983	Teck Cor B	475	460	475	+ 5
275	Tex Can	$29½	29½	29½	— ½
13800	Thom N A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
2561	Tor Dm Bk	$18⅝	18	18	— ¼
2770	Torstar B	$14	14	14	
2831	Traders A	$17⅝	17½	17½	
5725	Trns Mt A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9326	TrCan PL	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
6953	UGas A	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
100	Union Oil	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1100	U Keno	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
5250	U Siscoe	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8900	Upp Can	185	179	182	— 8
1300	Van Der	315	300	300	—15
200	Vestgron	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
3800	Voyager P	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
632	Weldwod	$11½	11½	11½	
30940	Wstburne	$13⅛	12½	13	+ ½
4600	West Mine	430	430	430	
1080	Weston	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
825	Woodwd A	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
7450	Yk Bear	375	360	360	— 5
12425	Yukon C	205	195	195	— 3

Total sales 1,872,411 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian Funds ...
Quotations in cents unless marked $. ...

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
200	Algoma St	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
3872	Bnk Mont	$16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1500	Basic Res	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
1172	Can Cem	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
125	CanSo Ry	$41	41	41	— ½
175	Cdn Indust	$19	19	19	— ⅛
200	Cdnint Pw	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
300	Canron	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
379	Con Bath	$25	25	25	
460	Dom Bridg	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
650	Dom Text	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
56500	Fnci Col	170	160	160	—5
100	Gaz Metro	$6⅛	6½	6½	+ ¼
20500	Molson A	$16	16	16	— ½
100	Molson B	$15	15	15	+ ⅛
650	Power Cp	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
233	Price Co	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
26100	Royal Bnk	$27	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
320	RoyTrst A	$16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
2100	Zellers	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛

Total sales 519,153 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

Sept. 1, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	363	Matsu E. Wks.	609
Canon	548	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	148
Dai Nip. Print.	555	Mitsubi Corp.	473
Fuji Bank	277	Mitsui Co.	361
Fuji Photo	885	Mitsukoshi	504
Hitachi	222	Nippon Elec.	298
Honda Motor	604	Sharp	358
C. Itoh	289	Shiseido	1,140
Japan Air L.	2,640	Sony Corp.	2,280
Kansai El. P.	1,000	Sumitomo Bk.	277
Kao Soap	654	Taisho Marine	358
Kirin Brewery	384	Takeda Chem.	252
Komatsu	298	Teijin	133
Kubota	310	Tokio Marine	519
Matsu Ind.	633	Toray	123
		Toyota Motor	984

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M.	6⅛-6¼	3 11/16-3 13/16	1½-1¾	7¼-7½
2 M.	6 3/16-6 5/16	3 11/16-3 13/16	1½-1¾	7 - 7¼
3 M.	6 5/16-6 7/16	3 11/16-3 13/16	1 13/16-2 1/16	7⅜-7⅝
6 M.	6 7/16-6 11/16	3⅞-4	2⅛-2⅜	8 - 8¼
1 Y.	6⅝-6⅞	4 1/16-4 3/16	2¾-3	8 7/16-8 11/16

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	26.40
Albert Heijn	89
Algembank	314
Amrobank	67.40
A'dam Rub	73.10
Fokker	25.10
Heineken	110.50
H.V.A.	44.30
Holl-Am-H	90.50
Hoogovens	30.10
K.L.M.	113.20
Nat Neder*	90.80
Pakhoed	72.20
Philips*	27.20
Robeco	181.10
Rolinco	128.10
Royal Dutch	135.70
Unilever	123.80
Van Ommer	144
Ver Mach	59

*Ex Div

Brussels

Arbed	2,250
Brux-Lamb	1,600
Cock Ougree	366
Electrobel	6,340
GB-Inno-BM	1,830
Hoboken	2,600
Pétrofina	4,040
Ph Gevaert	1,240
Soc Générale	1,975
Solvay	2,715
Un Minière	896

Frankfurt

AEG	88.60
BASF	150.80
Bayer	138.50
Commerzbk	202
Conf Gummi	76
Daimler	347
Demag	149
Deutbank	290.50
DresdeBk	223.40
Hoechst	136.80
Hoesch	45.30
Karlstd	365
Kaufhof	244.50
KHD	172
Lufthansa	114
Mannesmann	149
Metallgesell	224.10
Neckermann	122.50
RWE new	182
Schering	267
Siemens	276.90
Thyssen	124.80
Varta	274
Veba	119.30
Volkswagen	179

London

Anglo-Am cp	2.40
Anglo-Am	28.50
Barclay bk	2.80
Beecham Gr	6.20
BICC	1.21
Boots	2.25
Bowater	2.00
Brit-Am Tob	2.81
Brit-Oxyg	0.81
Brit Pet	9.12
Burmah	0.68
CadburySc	0.52
Chartered	1.28
Courtaulds	1.17
DeBeer D	2.72
Decca Rec	4.02
Distillers	1.74
Dunlop	1.09
E Mus Ind	2.44
GEC	2.43
FreeSIGed	$13.00
GKN	3.33
Glaxo Gr	5.96
Gold Fields	1.63
Gt Un St	2.98
Guinness	1.43
Hawker-Sidd	1.98
Hudson Bay	9.74
Imp Chem	4.25
Imps	0.77
Mark&Spen	1.51
Metal Box	3.42
Nichols	0.66
Plessey	0.97
Rand Mines	1.67
Rank Org	2.38
Royal Dutch	39.25
R.T.Z.	2.14
Shell	5.95
Thorn (A)	3.88
Tube Invest	4.00
Union Carb	2.30
Vickers	1.97
War L3½	32.00
West Deep	$7.65
West Drief	$20 ⅝
West Hold	$18.80
West Min	1.01
Woolworth	0.55
ZCI	0.14

Milan

Bastogi	627
ERBA	1,347
ErcMarell	241
Fiat	2,050
Finsider	119.75
Generali	45,000
IFI	2,470
Italgas	640
Italsider	199
LaRinas	49.50
Montedis	248.50
Olivetti	1,049
Pirelli	2,776
Snia Visco	845

Paris

Air Liquide	289.80
Alimentaire	86.50
Aquitaine	313.50
BSN	475
Carrefour	1,220
Cim Lafarge	172
Cie Bancaire	294
CFP	101
CGE	271.50
CCF	91
Ferodo	354.50
Imétal	72
L'Oréal	748
Mach Bull	27.80
Michelin	1,281
Moët-Henn	385
Moulinex	152.50
Paribas	154
PUK	88.30
Penarroya	41
Perrier	93.50
Peugeot	263
Rh Poulenc	65.30
Saclior	25.80
St Gobain	122.50
Suez	219.50
Télémécan	568
Thomson	177
Usinor	24.50

* Ex Div

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,520
Buehrle	2,160
B Boveri	1,595
Ciba Geigy	1,380
Cr Suisse	2,235
Fischer	735
HofRochN	8,975
Nestlé	3,500
Sandoz	4,425
Sté B Suisse	386
Sulzer	2,800
U.B. Suisse	3,020

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

$75 million Bonds Loan 1976/83 at floating rate.

The rate of interest applicable for the six month period beginning September 1st 1977 and set by the reference agent is 7% annually.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, August 29, 1977.

New Issue — This advertisement appears as a matter of record only — August 25, 1977

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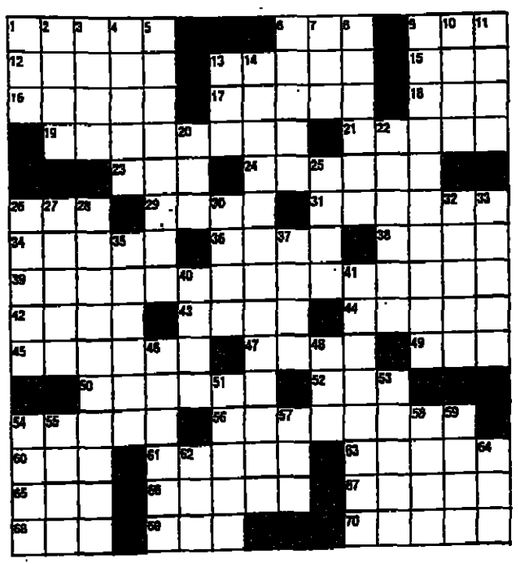
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JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO. — BERLINER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
CAISSE DES DÉPÔTS ET CONSIGNATIONS — CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP — COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE LA DRESDNER BANK — DRESDNER BANK INTERNATIONAL — CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL — CRÉDIT LYONNAIS — DAIWA EUROPE N.V.
DEN DANSKE BANK AF 1871 AKTIESELSKAB — DEN DANSKE PROVINSBANK A/S — RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKIERS
DELBRÜCK & CO. — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — DEUTSCH-SÜDAMERIKANISCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE — DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK —
DEUTSCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION — EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
EURO-LATINAMERICAN BANK LIMITED — EULABANK — EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY LIMITED — EUROPEAN BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED EUROBRAZ
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) LIMITED — GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — GROUPEMENT DES BANQUIERS PRIVÉS GENEVOIS
HAMBROS BANK LIMITED — HAMBURGISCHE LANDESBANK — GIROZENTRALE — — HARDY-SLOMAN BANK GMBH
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KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING AND INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.) — KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K. — KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)
LANDESBANK RHEINLAND-PFALZ — GIROZENTRALE — — LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. LIMITED — LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED — MERCK, FINCK & CO. — MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. — MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED — MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL
MULTI BANKING CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED — NOMURA EUROPE N.V. — NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK LIMITED — ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
PKBANKEN — PRIVATBANKEN AKTIESELSKAB — REUSCHEL & CO.
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED — SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED
SCHRÖDER, MÜNCHMEYER, HENGST & CO. — SIMONBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. INCORPORATED — SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE — SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.
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WÜRTTEMBERGISCHE BANK — YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LIMITED

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Harsh; surly
6 Put into type
9 Rover's offering
12 Mrs. Abzug
13 State
15 —— *carte*
16 Slowpoke
17 Likely to fall
18 Mythical bird
19 Henny Youngman gag
21 Bone: Prefix
23 "Tusitala"
24 Truth, to Keats
26 Atrocious
29 "Tell —— the Marines!"
31 Not so new or fresh
34 "Seldom comes —— laughing home"
36 Bryce Canyon is here
38 Reside
39 Where to find hidden meanings
42 Broadway group
43 Hupmobile contemporaries
44 Lifeless
45 Emitted smoke or fumes
47 Lament
49 Wall and Main: Abbr.
50 Sabotage a train
52 Blind ——, of "Treasure Island"
54 Pooh's creator
56 Hits a drive that is caught
60 Here, in Le Havre
61 Would ship
63 Oligophrenic
65 Against
66 Aligned
67 *Hersey* town
68 Compass direction
69 Maker of extra-long trousers
70 Drip-dry material

DOWN

1 Famed literary initials
2 Nevada separation center
3 —— Ude, U.S.S.R. city
4 Risky venture
5 Designer's autumn offerings
6 Gaze
7 Comic-strip exclamation
8 Test
9 Some dogmas or phones
10 Relative of a yucca
11 Site of Baylor University
13 Seabees' outfit
14 Corporation's ultimate concern
20 Adherent
22 Former "Pravda" editor
25 Tennis star
26 Storied pachyderm
27 Cœur d'——, Idaho
28 Place to sign on
30 Air
32 Tennis star
33 Takes a breather
35 Rouse
37 Charlie Chan words
40 Earth goddess
41 Football official
46 Builds
48 Zoo attraction
51 Pelvic bone
53 Herman or Allen
54 Mickey and Minnie
55 Byzantine image
57 Composer Rorem
58 Chkalov's river
59 Up —— good
62 Parseghian
64 —— sequitur

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Cloudy	MADRID	27	81	Fair
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Rain	MIAMI	27	81	Rain
ANKARA	24	95	Fair	MILAN	22	72	Fair
ATHENS	29	84	Fair	MONTREAL	25	77	Fair
BEIRUT	23	72	Fair	MOSCOW	26	79	Cloudy
BELGRADE	26	79	Fair	MUNICH	20	68	Fog
BERLIN	24	75	Fog	NEW YORK	26	79	Fair
BRUSSELS	20	68	Fair	NICE	24	75	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	24	75	Cloudy	OSLO	19	66	Fair
BUDAPEST	24	75	Fair	PARIS	20	68	Fair
CASABLANCA	21	70	Fair	PRAGUE	24	75	Fog
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Fog	ROME	25	77	Fog
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	SOFIA	19	66	Fog
DUBLIN	19	66	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	18	65	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	18	65	Rain	TEHRAN	31	89	Cloudy
FLORENCE	25	77	Fog	TEL AVIV	31	89	Fair
FRANKFURT	24	75	Fog	TUNIS	28	83	Fair
GENEVA	19	66	Storms	VIENNA	26	79	Cloudy
HELSINKI	19	66	Fog	WARSAW	24	75	Fair
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair	WASHINGTON	28	83	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Fair	ZURICH	17	63	Rain
LISBON	24	75	Fair				
LONDON	20	68	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday: readings U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

September 1, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m) monthly; (r)—regularly; (f)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Bearbond ... SFr35.50
— (d) Conbar ... SFr74
— (d) Orobar ... SFr607
— (d) Stockbar ... SFr803

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSP Fund ... SFr22.17
— Crossbow Fund ... SFr4.87
— ITF Fund N.V. ... $7.68

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l ... $15.29
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $7.74
— (w) Conv. Capital S.A. ... $23.84

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses ... SFr275.25
— (d) Canasec ... SFr466
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SFr76.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SFr67.25
— (d) Energie-Valor ... SFr92.75
— (d) Usec ... SFr50.25
— (d) Europa-Valor ... SFr122

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ... DM20.90
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM73.30

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $20.06
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr ... $56.31
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $17.60
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $35.57
— (w) Fidelity World Fd ... $12.63

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd. ... $35.39
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $6.19

JARDINE FLEMING
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $54.07
— (r) Jard Sth-East Asia ... $12.07

LLOYDS INT. MGT. cp 179 GENEVA 11:
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ... SFr388.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SFr350.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund ... $96.81
— (w) Sterling Fund ... £119.14

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $13.79

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. ... SFr1,888.50
— (r) Securswiss ... SFr972

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ... SFr422.50
— (d) Intervalor ... SFr61
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SFr413.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. ... SFr228.50
— (d) Unity Bond Select ... SFr87
— (d) Universal Fund ... SFr89.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ... SFr29.25
— (d) Bond Invest ... SFr74.25
— (d) Convert-Invest ... SFr76.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ... SFr112
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ... SFr92.75
— (d) Globinvest ... SFr50.25
— (d) Pacific Invest ... SFr74.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest ... SFr288.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh ... SFr125
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. ... SFr178.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds ... DM14.15
— (d) Europafonds ... DM28.60
— (d) Unifonds ... DM18.35
— (d) Unirenta ... DM44.10
— (d) Unispecial I ... DM81.70

Other Funds

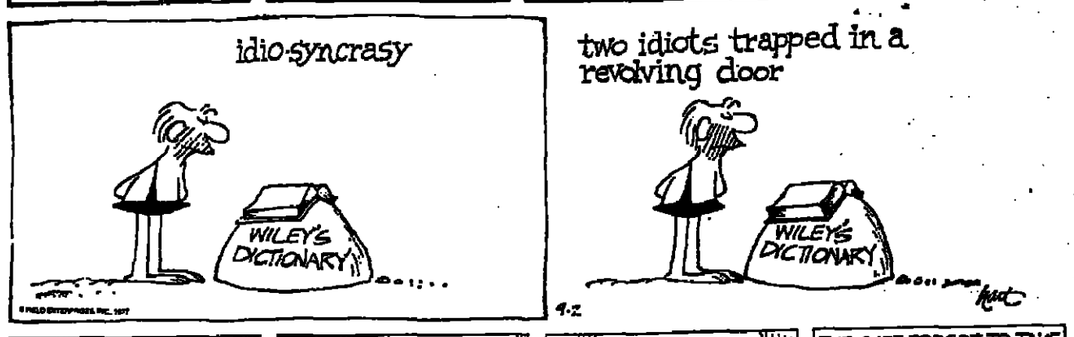
(w) Alexander Fund ... $6.64
(w) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF) ... $7.83
Austral. Select Fd ... $1.59
(w) Brownlnvest ... $13.12
(d) Capital Rentinvest ... LF1,274
(d) Caribico Growth Fund ... $151.60
(w) Citadel Fund ... $2.91
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd ... $916.44
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ... $7.88
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ... $13.85
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V. ... $9.52
(w) D.G.O. ... $38.84
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) ... $0.71
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $13.92
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $13.15
(d) Europe Obligations ... LF1,056
(w) First Eagle Fund ... $3,034.05
(w) First Interna'l Fd ... $134.70
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $27.14
(w) Fonselect Issue Fr ... SFr1,721
(d) Formula Selection Fd ... SFr62.18
(d) Fonditalia ... $9.80
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ... DM45.75
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) ... $0.57
(w) Future Australia Fd ... Aus.$7.88
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l ... $8.07
(w) Hausmann Hldgs NV ... $1,862.73
(i) H.O.L.T. Hotel ... $25.51
(d) Icofund ... $9.26
(d) Interfund S.A. ... $8.67
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $130.09
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) ... $24.38
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $5.33
(f) Invest Atlantiques ... $30.06
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $8.18
(r) Kalfortuna Int'l Fd. S.A. ... $7.17
(r) Japan Growth Fund ... $19.83
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $90.00
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $23.68
(d) K9 Income Fund ... LF1,989
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int F ... $11.08
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F ... $24.30
(i) Leverage Cap Hold ... $35.02
(w) Luxfund ... $30.06
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. ... $41.09
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $9.62
(d) Newirth Int'l Fund ... $1.17
(d) Newirth Inv Fund ... $2.45
(w) Nippon Fund ... $49.13
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund ... $3.86
(w) Nor. Amer Bank Fd ... $5.85
(w) N.A.M.F. ... $58.96
(q) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $23.68
(d) Renta Fund ... LF1,924
(d) Rentinvest ... LF902
(d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.58
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SFr70.35
Share Realty N.V. ... SFr13.51
Share International N.V. ... $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM52.60
(d) Soros Fund ... $327.18
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $9.24
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Bear. ... $28.83
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ... $58.55
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $24.19
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd ... $2.79
(d) Universal Dollar Trust ... $5.01
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd ... $10.24
(w) Western Growth Fd ... $5.54
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ... $410.59
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $51.08
(w) Worldwide Special ... $3,893.17

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend: l — New: N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs, SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split ** Ex RTS. "S"—Suspended. N.C.—Not communicated. e—Ex-coupon

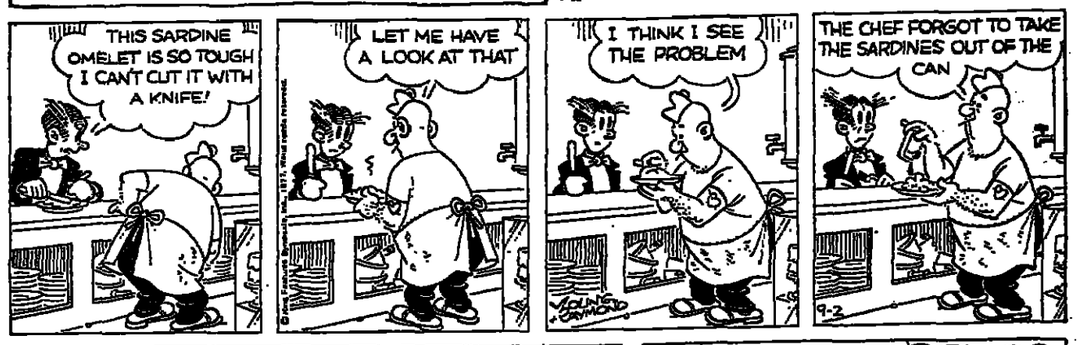
PEANUTS



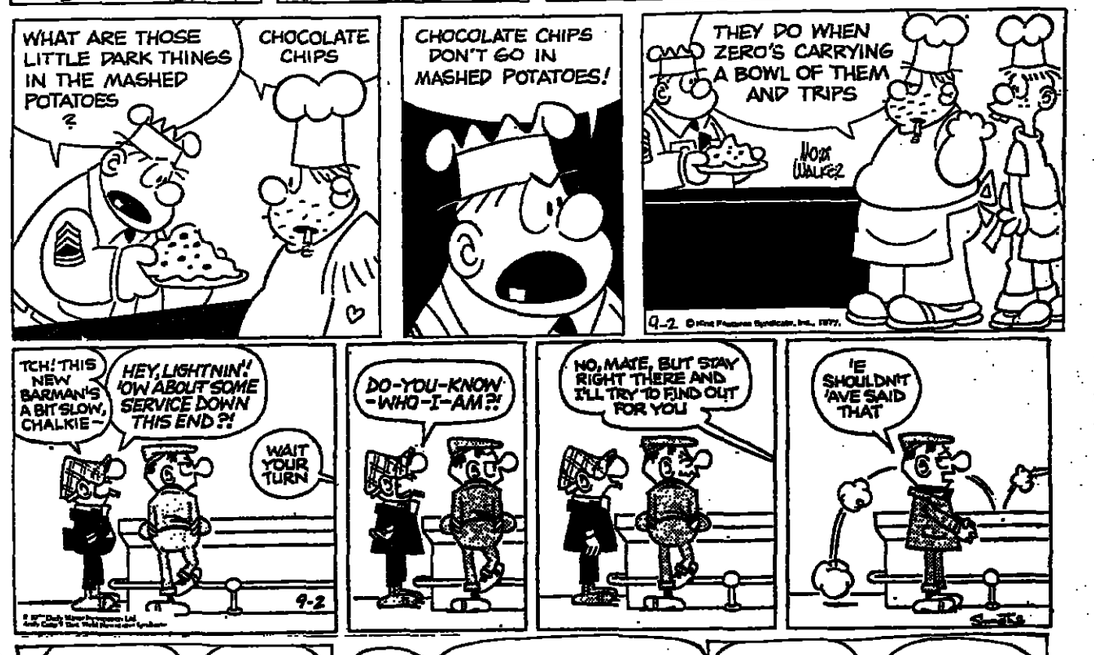
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PLUJE

MAALL

NEPAHP

CLOSIA



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: YEARN HASTY FIESTA CHERUB
Answer: Could be this year—there's some craziness around!—"HYSTERIA"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

ONE SMART INDIAN

By Robert J. Seidman. G. P. Putnam's. 381 pp. $9.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ROBERT J. Seidman, who is 36 years old and who seems to have spent much of his life in one college town, or another, here and abroad, has written a 19th-century novel. He has even set it in the middle of the 19th century. It is part historical romance—we are introduced to Horace Greeley and Stephen Douglas—and part *Bildungsroman*, as if Goethe had composed one of his "educational novels" about an American Indian. It teems with characters, none of them safe from Seidman, who, in the grand manner, intervenes whenever he chooses to set things straight or to supply some inside information. And for most of the way, it is very good indeed.

"One Smart Indian" is the story of Tumbling Hawk, a young Cheyenne on the verge of bravehood in the Great Plains in the decade before the Civil War. As Tumbling Hawk waits for a vision of his destiny, we meet almost everybody in his camp and are told quite a lot about Cheyenne puberty rites, horsemanship, bow-making, buffalo-hunting, speechifying, shamanism and creation myths. Seidman's purpose here is not merely to pile on information; it is to acquaint us with the binoculars—the notions of time, space and civility—through which Tumbling Hawk will look at the white world.

His vision, when it comes, is schizoid: half mighty warrior with a rifle, half chaotic shadow. (One of the nice, 19th-century aspects of Seidman is that he doesn't shy away from difficult narrative moments. The preparation for the vision and the experience of it are relentlessly, persuasively observed. He will be just as forthright later on in dealing with sex and railroads). His shaman advises Tumbling Hawk that he will be making a journey to the East.

This will turn out to mean a New England prep school, Yale and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington—because soon after his vision he is injured and captured in a raid on white soldiers. (Significantly, he betrays himself by his fascination with a round, noisy, inexplicable object that turns out to be a pocket watch. Time, shape and mechanical repetition are subtexts in this novel.) He is nursed back to health in Laramie by Elizabeth Harter, who for some reason won't marry Col. Benjamin Hyde, who for his own reasons educates Tumbling Hawk and gives him a new name, Tom Hyde.

These pages on Tom's education are stunning. Culture shock becomes art; the organization of knowledge is itself a weapon and a prison. We are made t the edges of language mystery of glass, the viole music, the terrors of pers Benjamin Hyde, abol humanitarian, dreams of T a leader. Tom, identifyin Moses in the Bible as h later identify with Sparta a play in New York, goes with that dream. It w with his stealing a port the white man's power—lathe and a drill press to facture Henry repeater ri hold the plains for his Repeater rifles, against people, against number waste, are unavailing.

"When they can't thinks Tom turned ba Tumbling Hawk, "they". But he and his nation g

Only once does Seidm too fast, and that is a error. In the process of Tom back into Tumbling he ripsnorts. There isn't agonizing, sufficient prep The pacing is wrong. A crat doesn't become Si immediately after swallow pill of a disappointing lo Long broods are obligato

Otherwise, "One Sm dian" is an astonishing emphathy, imagination rampage. It is enth Numbers, measurements falls, particularities, g —all have emotional wei grain, a drumbeat, a qu caring. Fathers and their best. Animism, exercise, courtship and have their magical Rhythm, having lost to progression, is mourned. has taken the trouble a novel that is in without being cheap.

John Leonard is on t of The New York Times

Best Selle

This list is based on repo more than 350 bookstores t the United States. Weeks necessarily consecutive

The New York Times

FICTION

This week		Li we
1	The Thorn Birds, by Colleen McCullough	
2	The Crash of '79, by Paul E. Erdman	
3	Illusions, by Richard Bach.	
4	Delta of Venus, by Anais Nin	
5	Oliver's Story, by Erich Segal	
6	Condominium, by John D. MacDonald	
7	Full Disclosure, by William Safire	
8	Falconer, by John Cheever.	
9	Dynasty, by Robert E. Elegant	
10	Trinity, by Leon Uris	

NONFICTION

1 Your Erroneous Zones, by Wayne W. Dyer
2 The Book of Lists, by David Wallechinsky
3 Looking Out for Number One, by Robert J. Ringer.
4 The Dragons of Eden, by Carl Sagan
5 Vivien Leigh, by Anne Edwards
6 The Camera Never Blinks, Dan Rather with Mickey Herskowitz
7 It Didn't Start with Watergate, by Victor Lasky
8 The Managerial Woman, by Margaret Hennig and Anne Jardim
9 The Grass Is Always Greener Over the Septic Tank, by Erma Bombeck.
10 The Path Between the Seas, by David McCullough

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	A	C	E	S		R	A	T	S		A	C	A	D
A	G	A	S	P		A	M	A	H		K	O	N	O
G	E	T	T	I	N	G	O	N	E	S	G	O	A	T
I	N	A		N	E	E	R		T	O	O	K	T	O
C	A	N	I	N	E	S		C	L	A	R	E		
		D	R	E	D		C	H	A	R	A	D	E	S
S	A	M	A	R		L	I	E	N	S		O	L	E
N	O	O	N		P	A	V	E	D		S	N	A	T
U	N	U		S	I	T	E	R		H	T	E	N	A
B	E	S	O	U	G	H	T		M	A	R	S		
		E	D	I	T	S		L	I	M	O	G	E	S
A	N	G	E	L	A		E	E	L	S		O	D	A
R	O	A	S	T	I	N	G	H	O	T	D	O	G	S
T	A	M	S		L	E	A	R		E	A	S	E	S
S	H	E	A		S	O	N	S		R	E	E	D	Y

BRIDGE — By Alan Tr

Jamming the enemy communications by making his signals partly or wholly indecipherable is not a procedure confined to cold war radio transmissions—it happens also at the bridge table.

The diagramed deal is an unusual example. West attempted to jam the bidding for North-South, without success. South countered with a subtle maneuver to jam his opponents' signals in defensive play and was well rewarded.

North and South believe in light opening bids, the canapé principle of keeping a five-card suit in reserve, and an artificial minimum response to ask for a description of opener's hand. All these elements came into play on this occasion.

The artificial relay response of one heart to one diamond would have uncovered North's heart suit but for the fact that West tried a jamming operation with an uninhibited jump to two spades. East's one-bid of three diamonds was intended as an invitation to four spades, but his partner naturally declined. South naturally carried on to three no-trump, and his partner was at last able to show his heart suit conveniently.

Because of the accident of the artificial one-heart response, South instead of North became the declarer, a circumstance that allowed the defense to set off on a winning track. West led his singleton diamond, looking for a ruff, and got it on the second trick. He now needed a quick re-entry to his partner's hand for a second ruff.

This was a typical suit-preference situation. East would return a high diamond to ask for a high-ranking suit and a low one to ask for a low-ranking suit. He had done his best by returning the diamond five, asking for a club return, but the message readable.

South had carefully the signal in the diamon dropping the four and on the first and second he had routinely played and three, West would trouble in judging that ner had played his low mond and wanted clubs was it was far from clear. He knew that his partn have begun with A 9 5 monds, but it seemed mo that the five was a hig from a holding includ three and the two, or those cards.

So West returned a playing his partner for of that suit, and South more freely. South follo his effective jamming in mond suit by making the guess in hearts. He jud West's impudent two-s was rather more plausi had a five-card club reserve, so he played trump length by leadin king and finessing on back. When this succe had 10 tricks and his g

NORTH (D)
♠ 52
♡ KJ1042
◇ KQ1086
♣ 7

WEST
♠ Q10873
♡ 95
◇ 7
♣ Q9653

SOUTH
♠ AK6
♡ A76
◇ J432
♣ K10

Neither side was vulnerable.

North	East	South
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♡
Pass	3 ◇	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	3 N.T.
4 ♡	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond seven.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

2 Upsets, Bomb Scare, Prayer Vigil

rprises Dot Start of U.S. Open

Neil Amdur

K, Sept. 1 (NYT).— sed to be dullsville at esterday. No Jimmy o Bjorn Borg. No rds. No sun.

e first day of the ennis championships ded heavies as Raul Mark Cox on the spectators wonder- icardo Ycaza, Butch like Fishbach's spa- .

a bomb scare, an yer vigil in protest th Africa and a 76- minute rain delay, and there was almost something for everyone in the paying crowd of 11,585 at the West Side Tennis Club.

The 6-3, 6-2 defeat of sixth-seed Ramirez by the 19-year-old Ycaza was a shocker, one of the two surprises registered by qualifiers in the men's singles.

[In today's action, Virginia Wade, the 1977 Wimbledon champion, defeated transsexual Renée Richards, 6-1, 6-4, in an opening-round match, United Press International reported. In what developed into something of a grudge match caused by a remark by Wade that she would demand that Richards be "checked out" if Renée won, the British champion triumphed in one hour. Stadium fans seemed to favor the 43-year-old transsexual over the 32-year-old Wade.

[Defending Open champion Chris Evert easily defeated Sharon Walsh, 6-1, 6-1.]

Only One 1977 Victory

Ycaza, who describes himself as "just another player from Ecuador," had won only one singles match in seven tournaments of the Association of Tennis Professionals this year after dominating John McEnroe and other juniors last season.

The 13th-seeded Cox has a Cambridge University economics degree that confirms his scholarly ability. Maybe his mind was more concerned with taxes than tennis during his 7-6, 7-6 loss to Waltz, a lanky Californian who had spent the summer in the pros' World Team Tennis.

"I lost because of my own aberrations," Cox said.

Harold Solomon, seeded 12th, who was ousted in the first round here last year, had to work hard to beat Bernie Mitton, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Another seeded American, Roscoe Tanner, had some anxious moments against Matt Mitchell, the national collegiate champion from Stanford. Mitchell served for the match at 5-4 in the second set, but appeared to succumb to nerves and lost his serve, a tiebreaker and the match, 4-6, 7-6, 6-1.

Jeff Borowiak was not among the 16 seeded players, but the 28-year-old Californian had worked his way into eighth place in the Grand Prix point standing. He seemed comfortably in control against Willem Prinsloo, an unheralded South African.

Scrambles to Win

But Prinsloo scrambled to take the second-set tiebreaker, 9-7, broke Borowiak in the opening game of the final set and then swept the match, 3-6, 7-6, 6-1, in another major surprise.

It was not a day of total chaos. Fourth-seed Guillermo Vilas made up for the absence of Borg and Connors, who will play their opening matches today, with a 6-1, 6-0 rout of Manuel Santana, the 1965 champion. It was the 40th consecutive tournament victory for Vilas on clay courts and prompted a glowing tribute from Santana.

"The way Guillermo is playing, I don't see anyone beating him on clay," said the 39-year-old Spaniard.

The 22-year-old Fishbach, another qualifier, managed a 6-1, 7-5 upset of Billy Martin, the young pro who ousted Vilas at Wimbledon this year.

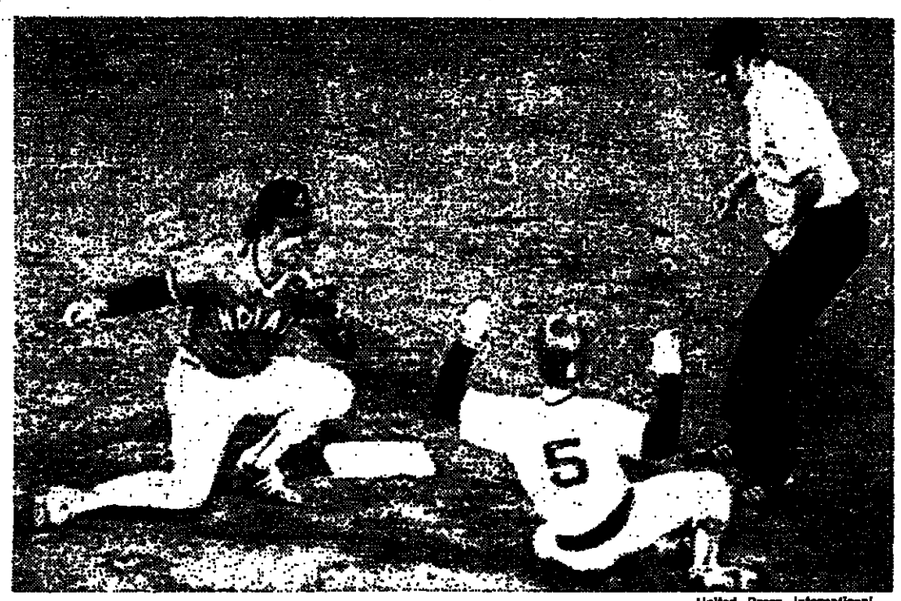
Maybe it was a home crowd cheering for the resident of nearby Great Neck, or maybe it was the desire to see Fishbach's strangely strung racket that lured a large throng of spectators to his match.

He uses a conventional metal racket, but he has rope woven onto the nylon strings to "give it a catapult system."



Associated Press.

NG—Guillermo Vilas winning his 40th clay-court row, over Manuel Santana at the U.S. Open.



United Press International.

WOULD-BE THIEF'S HANDS UP—Denny Doyle of Boston appears to surrender as Indians shortstop Frank Duffy prepares to tag him out on attempted steal of second.

les Pitch In to Sharpen ralia for the Showdown

By William N. Wallace

RT, R.I., Sept. 1 (NYT). tory of the America's n it many examples of oder, the New York ub, ganging up on the and making the com- nfair. That has changed t two decades with an the rules and yesterday continued to turn.

this year's challengers, l representing the yacht and Pelle Petterson of om Sweden, have come ement that may put a a pressure on the de- urageous, in the Cup hich will begin on

id Petterson agreed to ore races this Saturday Island Sound with the rpose of improving Aus- her confrontation with s. A third party to the l be the International mittee headed by John nd Dr. Robin Wallace. ittee will conduct the the America's Cup

fair. Courageous has es this summer against competitors, Enterprise ndence, while Australia nly 16 and six of them st France II, a minnow meter yachts.

he portly Perth pro- d, "I feel there is a lot me out of that boat." Sverige, and Petterson

He was looking ahead le second Swedish chal- lenge in 1980 and the more the Swedes can learn about 12-meter match racing and about their boat the better. "I want to see if we can do better," said Petterson.

Bond first proposed a five-race series but the Swedish group turned that down. They said they could not afford such a prolonged stay here financially (the Sverige effort cost about $2.3 million) and besides they wanted to go home.

"They are pretty despondent," said Bond. "They came here with such great anticipation." Australia swept Sverige in four straight races.

Nettles Homer Wins for Yanks in Last of 9th

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Graig Nettles hit a home run with one out in the bottom of the ninth, his second homer of the game, to give the New York Yankees a 5-4 victory over the Seattle Mariners yesterday.

The game-winning homer was Nettles's 34th of the season, giving him the American League lead. He hit the first pitch by reliever Bob Galasso. It was the second straight night that the Yankees beat Seattle with a sudden-death homer.

Indians 4, Red Sox 3

At Boston, pinch-hitter Jim Norris doubled home pinch-runner John Lowenstein in the top of the ninth in leading Cleveland to a 4-3 comeback triumph over the Red Sox.

Orioles 4, Angels 3

At Baltimore, Doug Decinces hit a home run into the left-field bleachers in the eighth off Frank Tanana, giving the Orioles a 4-3 victory over California and a sweep of a three-game series with the Angels.

Royals 5, Rangers 4

At Kansas City, doubles by Fred Patek and Frank White on consecutive pitches drove home three runs in the sixth and carried the Royals to a 5-4 defeat of Texas behind the combined six-hit pitching of Jim Colborn and Doug Bird.

A's 4, Twins 3

At Bloomington, Minn., Wayne Gross hit a two-run home run and Doc Medich pitched a five-hitter for 8 1/3 innings to lift Oakland to a 4-3 triumph over the Twins.

Tigers 5, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Ben Oglivie drove in two runs with a single and a homer in pacing Detroit to its fourth straight victory, a 5-2 decision over the Brewers.

Phillies 6, Braves 1

In the National League, at Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski's two run tie-breaking single was the big blow of a four-run fifth in which the Phillies took advantage of six unearned runs to score their 14th straight triumph at home, a 6-1 thumping of Atlanta in Steve Carlton's 19th victory.

Giants 6, Pirates 3

In San Francisco, Jim Barr pitched an eight-hitter and Darrell Evans continued his hot hitting against Pittsburgh in leading the Giants to a 6-3 defeat of the Pirates. Evans had four hits in as many at-bats, including a three-run homer, his 14th.

Reds 6, Expos 0

At Montreal, Tom Seaver won his eighth game in a row with a three-hit shutout and Dan Driessen singled in two runs as Cincinnati blanked the Expos, 6-0.

Dodgers 5, Cubs 0

At Los Angeles, Rick Rhoden supplied both pitching and hitting in leading the Dodgers to a 5-0 victory over Chicago for his 16th victory of the season.

The tall right-hander singled in the third Dodger run, in the sixth, for his 12th RBI of the season.

Padres 2, Cardinals 1

At San Diego, St. Louis dropped its seventh straight game, in the club's longest losing streak since 1974, when the Padres, behind rookie Bob Shirley and reliever Rollie Fingers, defeated the Cardinals, 2-1, to complete a sweep of their three-game series.

Astros 5, Mets 2

At Houston, Ends Cabell drove in three runs and scored another to lead the Astros to their seventh straight victory, 5-2, over New York, as the Mets lost their seventh in a row.

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California ..... 003 000 000—3 5 2
Baltimore ..... 000 200 10x—4 11 1
Tanana, Barlow (8) and Humphrey; D. Martinez (12-7) and Skaggs. L—Tanana, 15-8. HR—Decinces (14).
Seattle ..... 000 003 010—4 8 2
New York ..... 101 002 001—5 9 0
Honeycutt, Galasso (8) and Stinson, Jutze (9); Torres, Lyle (8) and Munson. W—Lyle, 12-4. L—Galasso, 0-8. HR—Nettles (2) (34), Chambliss (17).
Cleveland ..... 000 000 201—4 10 0
Boston ..... 001 101 000—3 9 0
Pizzmorris, Dobson (6), Kern (8) and Kendall; Aase, Stanley (7), Willoughby (9) and Fisk. W—Kern, 7-8. L—Stanley, 6-7. HR—Fisk (19).
Texas ..... 011 000 200—4 6 0
Kansas City ..... 010 013 00x—5 9 1
Alexander, Barker (6) and Sundberg; Colborn, Bird (9) and Porter. W—Colborn, 15-13. L—Alexander, 13-8. HR—Harrah (22).
Oakland ..... 001 021 000—4 6 1
Minnesota ..... 200 000 001—3 6 0
Medich, Bair (9) and Sanguillen; Thormodsgard, Burgmeier (9) and Wynegar. W—Medich, 8-6. L—Thormodsgard, 10-10. HR—Wynegar (8), Hisle (25); Gross (17).
Detroit ..... 003 001 010—5 14 1
Milwaukee ..... 010 100 000—2 8 0
Wilcox (6-0) and May; Slaton, McClure (7) and Moore. L—Slaton, 8-14. HR—Ogilvie (17).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh ..... 030 000 000—3 8 1
San Fran ..... 300 011 01x...6 10 1
Kison, Jackson (5), Gossage (7), Forster (8), Tekulve (8) and Ott, Barr (12-12) and Sadek. L—Kison, 7-7. HR—Evans (14); Robinson (24).
Atlanta ..... 000 010 000—1 8 2
Philadelphia .... 002 042 00x—6 9 0
Niekro, Hanna (7), Davey (8) and Pocoroba; Carlton (19-8) and Boone. L—Niekro (13-17).
Cincinnati ..... 201 100 002—6 9 0
Montreal ..... 000 000 000—0 3 1
Seaver (16-3) and Pimmner; Twitchell, Alcala (7), Kerrigan (9) and Carter. L—Twitchell, 3-10. HR—Morgan (21).
New York ..... 000 200 000—2 6 1
Houston ..... 001 021 10x—5 10 1
Koosman, Lockwood (7) and Stearns; Lemongello (6-14) and Ferguson. L—Koosman (8-17).
St. Louis ..... 000 000 100—1 8 0
San Diego ..... 001 001 00x—2 7 1
Underwood, Metzger (7) and Simmons; Shirley, Fingers (8) and Roberts. W—Shirley, 9-16. L—Underwood, 7-10.
Chicago ..... 00: 000 000—0 6 1
Los Angeles ..... 000 111 02x—5 10 2
Burris, P. Reuschel (7) and Mitterwald; Rhoden, Rautzhan (8), Garman (9) and Yeager. W—Rhoden, 16-8. L—Burris, 11-14.

Ice Hockey Tourney

PRAGUE, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Ice hockey teams from Czechoslovakia, Canada and the Soviet Union will meet in a tournament her Sept. 16 to 21. The Canadians will be represented by the Cincinnati Tigers of the professional World Hockey Association.

Dutch 4, Iceland 1

NIJMEGEN, the Netherlands, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Dutch team beat Iceland, 4-1, last night in a Group IV qualifying match for soccer's 1978 World Cup finals in Argentina.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	80	52	.606	—
Boston	75	55	.577	4
Baltimore	75	56	.577	4
Detroit	69	67	.485	16
Cleveland	62	70	.470	18
Milwaukee	57	80	.416	25 1/2
Toronto	45	94	.349	33 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City	76	54	.585	—
Chicago	72	56	.563	2 1/2
Minnesota	75	59	.560	3
Texas	73	59	.557	3 1/2
California	61	68	.473	14 1/2
Oakland	52	78	.400	24
Seattle	52	83	.385	26 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Baltimore 4, California 3.
New York 5, Seattle 4.
Cleveland 4, Boston 3.
Kansas City 5, Texas 4.
Oakland 4, Minnesota 3.
Detroit 5, Milwaukee 2.

Thursday's Games

Cleveland at Boston.
Oakland at Minnesota.
Detroit at Milwaukee.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	81	50	.618	—
Pittsburgh	77	56	.579	5
Chicago	71	60	.542	10
St. Louis	72	62	.534	11
Montreal	69	72	.455	21 1/2
New York	61	80	.389	30

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	80	53	.602	—
Cincinnati	72	62	.537	8 1/2
Houston	64	69	.481	15
San Fran.	62	72	.463	18 1/2
San Diego	59	76	.437	22
Atlanta	48	84	.364	31 1/2

Wednesday's Results

San Francisco 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Philadelphia 6, Atlanta 1.
Cincinnati 6, Montreal 0.
Houston 5, N. York 2.
San Diego 2, St. Louis 1.
Los Angeles 5, Chicago 0.

Thursday's Schedule

No games scheduled.

Track Stars Vie Today In the First World Cup

By Samuel Abt

DUESSELDORF, Sept. 1 (IHT).—Alberto Juantorena or Mike Boit in the 800-meter run? Silvio Leonard, Eugen Ray or Steve Williams in the 100-meter dash? Tatiana Kasankina, Francie Larrieu Lutz or Ulrike Bruns in the women's 1,500-meter run?

These and some less-burning questions of track supremacy will be answered tomorrow when the first World Cup track meet begins here. The three-day event will be staged in the Rhine Stadium, all of whose 32,000 seats have been sold.

Eight teams are entered. For the men, who will contest 20 events, the teams represent the United States, Americas II—comprising the rest of North, Central and South America—Asia, Africa, Oceania, East Germany, West Germany and Europe III, comprising the rest of Europe.

For the women, who will contest 14 events, the teams represent the same continents and countries except that the Soviet Union replaces West Germany.

Selection Methods

Although the men's and women's teams from Asia and Oceania were simply appointed on the basis of prior best times, the rest were chosen through extensive elimination.

Under the sponsorship of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, the World Cup meet has attracted nearly every major track and field star, many of whom were already in Europe this summer for the recent World University Games in Bulgaria.

The only vestige of the African boycott of the 1976 Olympic Games seems to be the refusal of Tanzania to participate here, in continued protest against the presence of New Zealand. Tanzania's action eliminated Filbert Bayi, the world record-holder in the 1,500 meters, who would have raced against John Walker, the Olympic winner from New Zealand, for the first time.

The format for these games is simple: Each event is a final among eight athletes, one from each team. Points will be awarded on a 9-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis and the winning men's and women's teams will each carry home a trophy.

Exactly where the trophies will go is a puzzle, since the experts mostly favor the Europe III team in both genders of competition, with the East Germans also highly thought of.

The U.S. team is expected to do well in several individual events, but the consensus here is that the squad has too many question marks, including Marty Liquori in the 5,000 meters, Dwight Stones in the high jump and Frank Shorter in the 10,000 meters.

Moses Best U.S. Hope

The best American hope for a first place, Edwin Moses, will be running tomorrow in the 400-meter hurdles, in which he holds the world record of 47:45 seconds. He is not expected to be overly troubled.

Later in the evening, both Cuban marvels, Juantorena and Leonard, will be on exhibit. Juantorena set the world record of 1 minute 43.4 seconds in the 800 meters in Bulgaria last month, then came back a week later to defeat Boit by a second in Zurich. This will be only their second meeting since Boit, a Kenyan, boycotted last year's Olympics, at which Juantorena won the 400 and 800-meter titles.

In the 100 meters, the other main race tomorrow, Leonard will face considerable competition from Ray of East Germany, Williams of the United States and Pietro Mennea of Italy. Only Leonard has broken 10 seconds in the event this year.

For the women, attention centers on the 1,500 meters. Kasankina of the Soviet Union, the Olympic champion and world record-holder in 3:56, has been unable to get under 4 minutes this year and could be in trouble against Bruns of East Germany and Larrieu of the United States.

Walker-Bayi Mile Shaping Up

From Wire Dispatches

DUESSELDORF, Sept. 1.—Olympic 1,500-meter champion John Walker, of New Zealand, and British star Steve Ovett said today that they expect to race against the world's other top milers in Vancouver, British Columbia, on Sept. 17.

Neither has yet received a firm invitation to run despite a statement by American promoter Dan Shadrick that they and six other milers, including Walker's arch rival, Filbert Bayi, 24, of Tanzania, and Kenya's Milce Boit, have agreed to take part.

Walker, speaking on the eve of the World Cup, in which he will run for Oceania, said: "Shadrick contacted me some time ago to ask if I was interested. I said I was but I've heard nothing since.

"I'd planned to run in Britain after the World Cup and then head home but now I'll probably stop off in Vancouver if this race is on." Walker, 25, holds the mile record of 3:49.4. Bayi's world record in the 1,500 meters is considered equal to a 3:49.2 in the mile.

Ovett, who will clash with Walker when he runs for the Europe III team here in Saturday's 1,500 meters, said: "I was telephoned at 2 in the morning one day last week and was asked if I wanted to run."

"I'll probably go to Vancouver but at the moment I'm still waiting for Shadrick to contact me again," said Ovett, 21, whose British mile record is 3:54.7.

Now Cricket Invades U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP).—First it was soccer and now cricket is seeking to invade the American market of professional sports.

A group known as Cricket Classic Inc. announced yesterday that the first big-time cricket match in the United States will be played Saturday at Giants Stadium in the New Jersey Meadowlands. It will involve an all-star American team, picked from throughout the country, and a Caribbean all-star delegation, to be managed by one of the sport's immortals, Everton Weeks.

The event is co-sponsored by American International Cricket Classic and American Airlines. The sponsors said they hope to make the event one of a series in this country.

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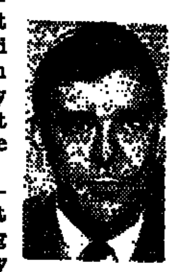
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Observer

No No Smoking

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I have nothing against people who don't smoke. I stopped smoking myself for five years once and it didn't do me any noticeable harm. If people want to sit around not smoking, it doesn't offend me in the least. I certainly wouldn't bully them and try to make them feel absolutely terrible about not taking up the habit.



Baker

If I were a cabdriver, I wouldn't dream of pasting a sign in my taxi that said: "Smoke!" And even if I did and somebody got in my cab and didn't light up, I would never turn around and say, "There is no nonsmoking in this cab."

As a smoker, I feel no sense of moral superiority whatever. I don't even feel self-righteous about smoking. Not even when I am in a crowded room with 15 or 20 nonsmokers. After all, I might want to give up smoking again one of these days, and if I do I don't want smokers looking down their noses at me.

Being of this turn of mind, I am baffled by the growing intolerance among so many people who don't smoke. Not long ago, I was severely put down by a New York cabdriver for lighting up in his machine. It was puzzling. He was offended by my smoking, yet I wasn't in the least offended by his not smoking.

* * *

On the floor of the rear seat there was sundry garbage, including what I later discovered to be some fairly typical New York dog droppings. A man concerned about his health would scarcely live in such constant proximity to burgeoning bacterial colonies. Obviously, it wasn't health that had turned him into a tyrant. Some subtler factor was at work. Something had persuaded him that the smokers of the world were an inferior class who had to be elevated, brutally if necessary, by society's better people, its nonsmokers.

* * *

This is a fairly new attitude among nonsmokers, and I believe it results from the diminishing number of people in this country whom one can treat with intolerance and contempt without risk of being called a bigot. Until very recently, there were dozens of classes of people to whom one could safely feel superior. Nowadays you can't even tell a Polish joke without being hailed before the committee for stamping out bigotry.

The list of people who can safely be pushed around, which used to include "ethnics"—whatever they are—and blacks, Jews, women, Catholics, Dixiecrats, homosexuals, professors and poets, has been so diminished by the forces of uplift that there is scarcely anybody left.

* * *

Smokers, I suspect, are being used to replace them by people who can't make it through the day without having an inferior class to feel superior to. Already, the airlines—the buses of the late 20th century—force smokers to ride in the back of the plane. Some restaurants have already begun to segregate smokers from other diners. In New York City, where breathing the municipal air is equivalent to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day, smokers are subject to criminal punishment for smoking in many stores while city buses puff gales of exhaust fumes with legal impunity.

Smokers have historically been tolerant of their nonsmoking compatriots. Too tolerant perhaps. It may be time for us to go on the attack and start accusing the nonsmokers of bigotry. If we put on enough heat, we can give them such guilty consciences that they will never again be able to refuse to light up after dinner without explaining that some of their best friends are smokers.

The end of Mr. Baker's vacation left a gap in the IHT publication dates of his column. This one is reprinted from last year.

Clues to the Stubbornness of a Soviet Painter

By Christopher S. Wren



Tass-United Press International.

Ilya Glazunov at his home in Moscow.

MOSCOW (NYT). — The brooding canvas, 10 feet high and 20 feet wide, dominates Ilya Glazunov's spacious studio just off Moscow's Kalinin Prospect. Its celebrated subjects—from Czar Nicholas II and Lenin to Alexander Solzhenitsyn and the Beatles—peer out past stacks of smaller paintings, a worn easel, a palette bright with dried wisps of paint, but they find no audience.

The painting, titled "The Mystery of the 20th Century," caused a brief uproar in June when cultural authorities barred its inclusion in an official showing of Glazunov's works. The exhibition fell through and the controversy only hinted at the larger enigma of the 47-year-old artist himself.

Glazunov, a sturdy man with a feisty air of self-assurance, has been accused of being an opportunist, a court painter to the privileged, even an informer for the KGB, the secret police. The charges are generally based on gossip about his comfortable life style and his reputation as a globe-trotting portrait artist. His talent is widely acknowledged, though as the artist himself points out, he has never received a state prize, none of his pictures hangs in a Soviet museum and his public exhibitions have either been shut down prematurely or not allowed to open.

At times he has been publicly criticized for not hewing to the constraints of socialist realism in his art. It took more than a decade after his first acclaimed exhibit before the Union of Artists grudgingly accepted him, and even now he has not been invited to its coming conference. "He is not a favorite of the Union of Artists," his wife, Nina, says. "In fact, they hate him."

In a recent interview, Glazunov said that far from being official, he was a loner who fought his own way up to international recognition and has been resented for it by other artists, both conformist and avant-garde.

The reasons in part lie within Glazunov's complex personality. He favors smart foreign-cut clothes, but his work is suffused with an unabashed Russian nationalism. He is personally gregarious, but his themes linger on loneliness and alienation. He painted himself in one corner of his huge new work, but he insists that his real self-portrait is the adjacent small solitary silhouette climbing a desolate staircase.

Glazunov made his name abroad by painting kings, politicians and movie stars, but his finest work at home depicts life's losers—an old lady gnawing her knuckles from hunger, a young couple desperately embracing outside an anonymous apartment building, a woman clutching a newly received letter in shocked disbelief.

It is not clear why Glazunov jeopardized his hard-won success by devoting two years to painting a monumental work that so far has earned him only official displeasure. After the aborted art exhibition a documentary film and a book on his paintings were withdrawn from circulation. Last month the Ministry of Culture sent him to the remote reaches of Siberia to spend several weeks painting the progress of the new Baikal-Amur railroad. And just before his departure, he was asked to resign from a favorite project, a committee working to preserve old Russian churches and other historic architecture.

The clues to his stubbornness reach back into Glazunov's war-ravaged childhood. His parents starved to death during the Nazi blockade of Leningrad. Young Ilya was rescued by a soldier uncle as his mother lay dying, and he was sent, an orphan, to a farm village near Novgorod.

He later returned to Leningrad and enrolled in the prestigious Repin Institute of Art. As he tells it, he got into trouble for passing up the assigned scenes of heroic optimism to do moodier studies of Leningrad street life. Then in 1956, he crashed the Moscow art scene with an exhibition of works that dwelt on the grittier side of Soviet life. Glazunov takes credit for starting the movement away from propaganda themes in Soviet art. "I was the first, the first," he says. "They all followed me."

At a subsequent session of the Soviet Academy of Arts, Glazunov was assailed for what was called decadence and poor taste. "He had a terrible time," his wife recalls. "We lived in cellars and attics. He did not have a studio. Our first room in Moscow was five square meters with a mattress on the floor."

But his work intrigued foreign diplomats and they began inviting him to paint portraits, which they took back home. In 1963, Glazunov was invited to Italy to paint movie celebrities such as Gina Lollobrigida. Invitations followed from Premier Helle Krag of Denmark and later from the kings of Laos and Sweden, President Urho Kekkonen of Finland and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India.

Glazunov disputes the contention that his increasing travel abroad was evidence of official favor at home. "Name me one Soviet artist who received a personal invitation from a foreign leader and wasn't allowed to go," he responds testily. "They let me go with their teeth clenched." Still, he was summoned last year to do a birthday portrait of the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev.

In the book, "KGB: The Secret Work of Soviet Agents," the author, John Barron, charged that Glazunov had gained a plush apartment and travel privileges by informing on foreigners for the KGB. Glazunov, who calls the allegation "contentious slander," sued in a West German court to clear his name and won. The reference, he said, was deleted in the next German edition of the book.

The artist moved into his present large quarters relatively recently. "You can say that I have a nice studio now. I won't complain."

Glazunov seems to have courted a risk by turning his hand to a portrait of the 20th century, which includes such ideologically awkward figures as Trotsky, Hitler and Khrushchev, not to mention Christ looking down from the sky. Glazunov conceived the project nine years ago and finished it just a month before the ill-fated June exhibition.

Although the painting seemed destined to run afoul of the censors, Glazunov insisted on including it in his exhibition "because it was my most important work."

"I thought they might give in, but they didn't," he said. "My struggle is my freedom to create what I want to create."

PEOPLE: *Lady Jane Grosvenor Plans Simple Wedding*

Two of Britain's wealthiest families are about to be united. The bride says that they don't want a fuss and will get by at the wedding breakfast with a dozen chefs, 100 waiters and 60 cases of champagne. The wedding of Lady Jane Grosvenor, 24, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, and the Duke of Roxburgh, 23, has been set for Sept. 10 in Chester, England. Said Lady Jane: "We both agreed that we did not want a big wedding. We want to get married with as little fuss as possible." The wedding breakfast will be prepared by a Chester hotel owned by the Grosvenors. There will be 900 guests, a five-course buffet and 40 wine stewards in addition to the chefs, waiters and champagne. There will be a coach and four and a helicopter to fly the couple on the first stage of their honeymoon.

* * *

Police in Los Angeles reported Wednesday that a 3-foot-high swastika was painted Tuesday on a garage door of Mark Spitz, the former Olympic swimming champion. Spitz, who was out of town at the time of what the police called an "act of vandalism with racial overtones," is Jewish. He won seven gold medals at the Munich Olympics in 1972 when pro-Palestinian terrorists kidnapped and killed several Israeli athletes. Spitz, 27, who lives with his wife, Susan, in West Los Angeles, is now a promoter of several products.

* * *

The New York Post says that it has been ordered to stop printing Doonesbury cartoons, which the New York Daily News refused to publish this week. The cartoons aim barbs at News columnists Jimmy Breslin and Pete Hamill and spoof the paper's handling of the "Son of Sam" murder story. Breslin, who received correspondence from the man accused of being the killer, became deeply involved in the search for and arrest of the suspect. The News opted not to run the cartoons by the Pulitzer-Prize-winning artist Gary Trudeau. A spokesman for the paper said that their publication would not have been "in the best interest of the News." To fill the hole, the News is running six-year-old cartoons on women's lib by Trudeau. The Post, owr... Australian publisher Rupert ... doch, printed the first strip ... day and chided the News f... ercising "censorship." Wedr... the Post said that it rece... cease-and-desist order T... from the syndicate that d... utes the strip. The syr... warned that the Post was ... copyrighted material witho... thorization. However, the ... was not to be outdone. I... a verbal rundown of Wedn... cartoon anyway, promising ... tomorrow."

* * *



Meanwhile, in Los Angel... other cartoonist, Paul Co... the Los Angeles Time... amused. The political ca... whose depictions of ... Nixon have been less th... tering, was named Wedne... be a Nixon scholar this ... Whittier College, the form... ident's alma mater. As h... the Nixon chair from S... Oct. 5, the two-time ... Prize winner and author ... books will conduct an ... graduate seminar on the ... and purpose of editorial ... The lectureship was end... Nixon supporters five ye... It was set up to br... scholars a year from ... fields to the campus. A ... man for Whittier College ... that the selection of Con... sents a bit of irony," but ... that she hoped it would ... taken as a slap at Ni... could only happen in A... Conrad commented.

* * *

King Carl Gustaf and ... Silvia's official visit to W... many, scheduled for late ... has been postponed ... year on the advice ... 7-week-old daughter's ... cian. "There's no rea... alarm," court press secre... Martensen said Wednesd... one is sick," pediatrici... Winberg said. "Accor... Swedish law, every mo... entitled to six months' ... after childbirth. The rea... law was made is that ex... has shown how laborious ... be the mother of an ... However, he declined t... orate on the decision to ... the weeklong visit to the ... homeland.

—SAMUEL JUS...

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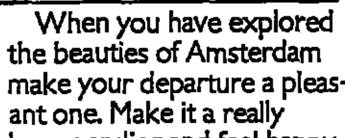
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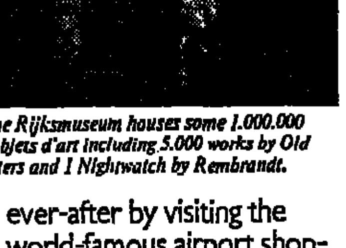
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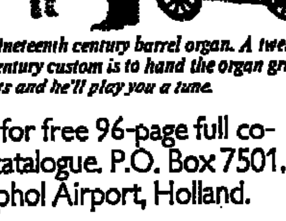
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